POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1921

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on 01 February, 2020

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No. 35-A. of 1922.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., O.B.E., M.L.C.,
Acting Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

J. CRERAR, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C.,
Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 9th September 1922.

Subject.—Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1921, with the following accompaniments :—

Submission of the report.

Statement A, Parts I and II.

Statement B, Parts I and II.

Statements C, D and E.

The Railway and Divisional reports were received on the undermentioned dates :—

G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways	3rd April 1922.
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	18th April 1922.
Sind (Advance copies of statements only)	6th May 1922.
Southern Division	22nd May 1922.
Northern Division (Advance copies of statements only) ..	7th June 1922.
Central Division (Advance copies of statements only) ..	7th June 1922.
Northern Division (Review) ..	8th June 1922.
Central Division (Review) ..	9th June 1922.
Sind (Review)	20th June 1922.

2. Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge of the office of Inspector General of Police upto 15th April 1921, on which date he proceeded on long leave. I assumed charge on the same date and continued to officiate as Inspector General of Police to the end of the year.

Charge.

The Deputy Inspectors General were :—

Criminal Investigation Department.	Mr. R. L. McCulloch from 1st January 1921 to 4th April 1921.
	Mr. K. C. Rushton from 5th April 1921 to 31st December 1921.
Northern Range ..	Mr. H. R. Hume from 1st January 1921 to 3rd January 1921.
	Mr. K. C. Rushton from 4th January 1921 to 1st April 1921.
	Mr. D. Healy from 2nd April 1921 to 21st April 1921.
	Mr. J. B. Jenkins from 22nd April 1921 to 31st December 1921.

Southern Range	Mr. W. C. Holman from 1st January 1921 to 16th September 1921.
	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter from 17th September 1921 to 8th October 1921.
	Mr. G. S. Wilson from 9th October 1921 to 31st December 1921.
Sind ..	Mr. D. G. Ommanney from 1st January 1921 to 31st December 1921.

Details regarding district charges will be found in the Divisional Commissioners' reports. The Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, and the Commissioner in Sind have commented on the frequent changes in the personnel of gazetted officers of certain districts. These changes were, however, unavoidable being mainly due to readjustments in consequence of officers proceeding on, or returning from, leave and to an abnormal number of officers retiring on superannuation.

Total reported crime—Cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported decreased from 1,21,804 in 1920 to 1,15,005 in the year under report—a reduction of 6,799 cases under all classes. The decrease occurred both under the Indian Penal Code and in class VI—738 under the former and 6,061 under the latter—as compared with the figures of the previous year. Reviewing cognizable and non-cognizable crime separately, there was an increase of 2,311 cases under the former and a decrease of 9,110 cases under the latter category. For the increase under cognizable crime the Central Division was responsible for 1,855 cases, Sind for 1,022 and the Railways for 327 cases; the Southern Division and Northern Division recorded a fall of 586 and 307 cases respectively. Under non-cognizable crime, Sind returned a decrease of 4,799 cases, the Central Division of 4,321 and the Southern Division of 1,319 while the Northern Division recorded an increase of 1,305 and the Railways of 24 cases.

The total of cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was :—

1917	112,308
1918	109,867
1919	126,334
1920	121,804
1921	115,005

The reduction in the total number of offences during the year under report as compared with the totals of the two previous years and with the average annual crime for the quinquennium (117,063 offences), is satisfactory, but the improvement is vitiated by the fact that it is confined to non-cognizable crime.

Statement A—Part I—Police cognizable cases reported.

4. Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the four previous years was distributed as shown in the following table :—

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.	Total.
1917 ..	5,848	9,341	4,495	10,060	1,545	31,289.
1918 ..	6,436	11,553	4,861	11,935	2,550	37,335
1919 ..	6,987	13,893	5,984	13,011	4,753	44,628
1920	6,423	11,520	5,202	11,809	4,052	39,006
1921 ..	6,563	11,534	5,053	12,537	4,086	39,773

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were :—

1917	33,668
1918	39,311
1919	47,069
1920	41,406
1921	44,017

The figure for 1921 exceeded that for 1920 by 2,611 cases. Of this excess, the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) included 767 cases and class VI, 1844. The increase under the latter class was almost entirely due to the inclusion for the first time in this report of offences under the Public Conveyance Act. The fluctuation in the totals of cognizable crime for the years 1920 and 1921 is therefore not significant.

The increase of 2,611 cases was shared by the several Divisions and Railways as under :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
Northern Division	+ 140	+ 30	+ 170
Central Division	+ 14	+ 1,630	+ 1,644
Southern Division	— 149	+ 124	— 25
Sind	+ 728	+ 21	+ 749
Presidency Railways	+ 34	+ 39	+ 73
	+ 767	+ 1,844	+ 2,611

Appreciable increases in crime under the Indian Penal Code occurred in the districts of Larkana (385), Upper Sind Frontier (332), G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways (312), Sukkur (225), Nawabshah (212), Bijapur (168), Poona (166), Thana (157), West Khandesh (156) and the Panch Mahals (107). The B. B. and C. I. Railway (278), Hyderabad (232), Ahmednagar (213), Sind Railways (162), Dharwar (139) and Ratnagiri (124) on the other hand, reported substantial decreases. The increase in the districts in Sind has been attributed generally to the after effects of the unfavourable agricultural year of 1920-1921 and to the general encouragement afforded to the less law-abiding elements of society, by vicious political propaganda. In the case of Larkana, the return of the " Muhazirin," who included a large number of lawless adventurers, is reported to have had a marked effect upon the criminal statistics for the year, while in the Upper Sind Frontier the influx of famine stricken tribesmen from over the border led to the same result. On the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways there was an epidemic of thefts from running goods trains on the North-East line, which necessitated the employment of a large number of additional police. In Bijapur and in the Panch Mahals famine conditions prevailed while in Poona the dissipation of the energies of the police in connection with such movements as the campaign of picketing liquor shops and the Mulshi Satyagraha agitation, was taken due advantage of by the criminal.

As regards the charges recording notable decreases, the fall on the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been ascribed to effective preventive measures such as the carrying of police guards on goods trains, the employment of additional police on the line where it passes through specially criminal tracts, particularly in the district of Kaira, an improvement in the watch and ward system, the locking of waggons and so on. In Hyderabad intensive night patrols in the City had an excellent effect ; while in Ahmednagar famine conditions led to the emigration of many criminals to better favoured districts and the establishment of patrols on an extensive scale coupled with free action under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, kept those that remained in check. On the Sind Railways the diminution of crime is ascribed to the absence of grain traffic and to the locking of waggons containing piece-goods ; in Dharwar to good crops and in Ratnagiri to the binding over of the Katkaries from the Kolaba district who have in the past been responsible for many offences.

The fluctuations in other districts are not sufficiently marked to call for special comment.

The rise in the number of cases under class VI is due to the inclusion in this report for the first time of cases under the Public Conveyance Act.

Reported serious crime.

5. The following comparative statement shows the numbers of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1921 and in the preceding four years :—

Forms of crime.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
(1) Murders	441	477	490	499	574
(2) Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	210	241	214	236	246
(3) Dacoities	147	406	393	377	568
(4) Robberies	548	689	817	755	818
(5) House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	8,928	10,675	11,957	9,912	10,412
(6) Thefts (including cattle thefts) ..	13,777	17,295	21,692	18,027	17,704
(7) Receiving stolen property ..	844	919	1,380	1,311	1,225
Total ..	24,895	30,702	36,943	31,117	31,547

As compared with the figures for 1920, serious crime shows an increase of 430 cases the number of serious offences against the person and of dacoities and robberies being the highest recorded during the quinquennium. House-breaking and thefts and ordinary thefts taken together also show an increase. The number of cases of receiving stolen property also showed a decrease which, though small, is regrettable in view of the increase in the number of offences against property.

The cases reported during 1921 shown in the above table were distributed between the Divisions, Sind and Railways as under :—

Divisions.		Murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicide.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.		Thefts (including cattle thefts).		Receiving stolen property.	
Northern Division	1921 ..	168	−10	162	+37	144	+11	1,992	+87	2,016	−8	105	−28
	1920 ..	178		125		133		1,905		2,024		133	
Central Division	1921 ..	180	+1	290	+141	358	−5	3,415	−5	4,821	+38	368	−15
	1920 ..	179		149		363		3,420		4,783		383	
Southern Division	1921 ..	155	+15	82	+6	179	+18	1,490	+1	1,761	−247	93	−47
	1920 ..	140		76		161		1,489		2,008		140	
Sind	1921 ..	307	+75	27	+3	129	+41	3,377	+395	5,694	+24	600	−10
	1920 ..	232		24		88		2,982		5,670		610	
Presidency Railways	1921 ..	10	+4	7	+4	8	−2	138	+22	3,412	−130	59	+14
	1920 ..	6		3		10		116		3,542		45	
Total	1921 ..	820	+85	568	+191	818	+63	10,412	+500	17,704	−323	1,225	−86
	1920 ..	735		377		755		9,912		18,027		1,311	

The substantial rise in (1) the number of murders and cognate offences and (2) the numbers of dacoities and robberies requires some explanation. As will be observed, Sind was mainly responsible for the increase in item (1) (75 cases), and the Central Division (136 cases), Northern Division (48 cases) and Sind (44 cases) for the increase under item No. (2).

The Commissioner in Sind has offered the following explanation :—

> "Murder and cognate offences were exceptionally numerous during the year, the total being 29 per cent. above the previous triennial average. The increase was most noticeable in the Nawabshah district. The great majority of these cases in Sind are, however, the outcome of intrigues with women and blood feuds between Baluch tribesmen and as such hardly controllable by the police. The number of dacoities and robberies was also larger than usual, but only one out of the 27 dacoity cases was a really serious dacoity."

The increase in dacoities and robberies in the Central Division has been ascribed in East Khandesh to the reversion of the Bhils and Tadvis to crime, the restrictions imposed on them under the Criminal Tribes Act having proved insufficient ; in West Khandesh to the registration of technical crime under this head ; in Nasik to the registration of some 20 cases as dacoities in connection with the Malegaon riot and to the depredations of Koli dacoits on the border of the Thana and Nasik districts, many of which were only technical dacoities, the property looted being of very trifling value ; in Poona to the depredations of Ramoshis and Mahars and

in Satara to the systematic operations of a gang headed by one Baji, the *modus operandi* of which was to visit in open daylight selected villages and to order the patels to produce specified sums of money at given places on given dates.

The Nasik police with the co-operation of the Thana police effected the capture of the ringleaders of the Koli dacoits and sent them for trial, while in Satara, Baji and his second-in-command were fatally wounded by the villagers of Dhakni, 14 of his gang were arrested and were under trial at the close of the year.

In the Northern Division, the rise was mainly confined to Ahmedabad and Kaira. In Ahmedabad it is ascribed partly to the activities of four gangs led by (1) Abhal Patgir, who was shot dead in August in an encounter with the police, (2) Oghad Ramji, who is still at large, (3) Karsan Pagi, who was eventually arrested and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment and (4) Moti Sada, who was killed by villagers in October 1920, and partly to the disturbing effects of the non-co-operation movement. In Kaira the rise is credited to (1) the general tendency of the Dharalas to indulge in dacoities rather than in house-breaking and thefts, (2) the bad monsoon of 1920, (3) vicious political agitation which undermined the prestige of Government and encouraged lawlessness and (4) the inadequacy of the mounted police force.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writing in regard to Kaira, makes the following observations :—

> " The real reason for the increase in crime, however, is the comparative immunity from detection. In spite of a few detections and the free use of Chapter VIII, most of the culprits are at large and know they cannot be brought to book. The local Dharalas can now commit dacoities without expert leaders. It is almost impossible to procure information from other Dharalas as they are extremely clannish. There is also the very real fear of reprisals by murder, or by burning the informer's house."

These comments reflect, to some degree, upon the efficiency of the local police force, but a force manned by the finest material in the world would be powerless without the co-operation of the people. This co-operation is denied to the police in Kaira in a degree happily unknown in other parts of the Presidency.

As regards the inadequacy of the mounted police in Kaira, owing to the financial stringency only 9 sowars out of a total sanctioned strength of 24 could be entertained during the year under report. Since the close of the year 10 more sowars have been entertained and the strength will be brought upto the authorized figure as soon as suitable horses can be purchased.

It will be observed also that Sind was responsible for nearly four-fifths of the increase in the number of house breakings with intent to commit an offence.

With regard to simple thefts, there has been a striking decrease both in the Southern Division and in the Presidency Railways, which is a satisfactory feature of the year's working in these charges.

Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per thousand of the poulation.

6. A statement showing the incidence by districts per thousand of the population of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code and of the principal classes of serious crime for 1921 is subjoined.

Similar information for other provinces for the year 1921 is not available. Taking the statistics for the previous year (1920), the figures of the incidence per mille of the population of cognizable crime reported in the years 1919-1920 under Classes I to V in the Presidencies and Provinces of India were as under :—

	1919.	1920.
(1) Burma	4.49	4.71
(2) Central Provinces	4.61	3.43
(3) North-West Frontier Province	2.87	2.92
(4) Bombay	2.37	2.08
(5) Assam	1.92	1.93
(6) Bengal	1.99	1.90
(7) United Provinces	2.68	1.90
(8) Punjab	1.80	1.86
(9) Madras	1.59	1.37
(10) Bihar and Orissa	1.89	1.36

Except in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, Madras and in Bihar and Orissa, there was an increase in crime over the

figures of 1919. In 1919, the Central Provinces was the most, and Madras the least, criminal Presidency in India, but in 1920 these places were taken by Burma and Bihar and Orissa respectively, as was the case in 1918.

The incidence per mille of the population of important offences is shown in the following table :—

—	Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Burglaries.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.	Total serious crime.
Bombay ..	0.026	0.012	0.020	0.040	0.529	0.968	0.070	1.662
Bengal ..	0.010	0.007	0.013	0.009	0.949	0.666	0.038	1.696
Madras ..	0.021	0.009	0.019	0.029	0.330	0.704	0.013	0.130
Central Provinces ..	0.020	0.007	0.009	0.029	1.100	1.798	0.015	2.981
Punjab ..	0.035	0.024	0.007	0.022	0.764	0.489	0.113	1.456
United Provinces ..	0.017	0.011	0.016	0.016	0.087	0.672	0.039	1.649
Burma ..	0.068	0.012	0.030	0.035	0.676	1.547	0.047	2.476
Bihar and Orissa ..	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.005	0.570	0.559	0.034	1.192
Assam ..	0.009	0.001	0.006	0.007	0.731	0.680	0.070	1.519
North-West Frontier Province ..	0.296	0.134	0.227	0.106	0.751	0.552	0.112	2.125

A study of this table shows that in respect of total serious crime, Bombay went down one place, standing at serial No. 5, instead of at No 4 as in 1919. In the case of burglaries, Bombay went up one place as compared with 1919, *i.e.*, from serial No. 9 to No. 8, while its position in respect of the remaining forms of serious crime was practically the same as in the previous year.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the armed and mounted police whose ordinary duties are not concerned with the investigation of crime, the following table will show the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1920 per policeman :—

(1) Burma	3·63
(2) Bihar and Orissa	3·56
(3) Assam	3·34
(4) Bengal	3·10
(5) Central Provinces	2·78
(6) United Provinces	2·46
(7) Bombay	2·09
(8) Punjab	1·75
(9) Madras	1·68
(10) North-West Frontier Province	1·17

The position of the Bombay Presidency was stationary (*viz.*, 7th) as compared with the position in 1919. The drastic reduction in the strength of the force, which is now in course of progress, in accordance with the desire of the Legislative Council, will greatly modify the figures in this table.

Criminal statistics for England and Wales for the year 1919 are not yet available. No comparison can therefore be instituted.

Turning to the incidence of crime for the year under report in the Presidency inclusive of Sind, the incidence of total reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per mille of the population was 2·195 for the whole Presidency, that for Sind being practically double that for the Presidency proper, *viz.*, 3·822 as compared with 1·835. The same proportion exists in respect of total serious crime also, the incidence being 3·090 for Sind and 1·443 for the Presidency proper.

In the Presidency proper, the Bombay Suburban District was the most criminal (5·594) and Ratnagiri again the least criminal (0·305). In Sind the corresponding districts were Karachi (4·477) and Thar and Parkar (2·359).

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

7. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was as follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1920	46,393	2,640	49,033
1921	46,789	4,502	51,291

The number of cases in which the police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,539 against 2,761 in 1920, leaving 48,752 cases for investigation as against 46,272 in the previous year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, dropped from 5·63 in 1920 to 4·95 in the year under report. The deterioration is entirely due to the Central Division and the Railways, where percentages of such cases have fallen from 6·74 and 9·59 to 3·84 and 6·53 respectively. No explanation has been offered by the Commissioner, Central Division, or by the Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, but the Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, where the number went down from 433 in 1920 to 289 in 1921, has attributed the reduction to an important change in procedure : heretofore cases reported by the Railway Authorities to the police in which complete information was not furnished were dealt with off-hand under section 157 (*b*), investigation being refused ; the Superintendent now asks for full information in such cases and such as may prove to require attention are finally investigated.

Excluded cases.

8. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 8,992 as against 9,504 in 1920. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal was the smallest during the quinquennium, the percentages being 21·60 in 1917, 19·00 in 1918, 17·57 in 1919, 19·38 in 1920 and 17·53 in 1921. Except in the Northern Division, where the precentage remained practically stationary, and on the Railways, where it has slightly increased (18·41 and 6·04 against 18·26 and 4·58 respectively), the rest of the Divisions and Sind show improvement, particularly the Central Division where the percentage dropped from 22·27 in 1920 to 18·25 in 1921 or a fall of 4 per cent.

Maliciously false cases.

9. Of the excluded cases mentioned above, 1,313 cases were classed as being maliciously false as against 1,587 in the preceding year—a decrease of 274 cases.

The numbers of such cases and their percentages to cases for disposal for the five years, 1917 to 1921, were :—

Year.	No. of cases.	Percentage.
1917	1,393	3·63
1918	1,496	3·37
1919	1,784	3·31
1920	1,587	3·23
1921	1,313	2·56

The number of such cases was thus proportionately the smallest in the quinquennium and the reduction is very welcome. It remains to be seen whether the improvement is fortuitous or whether it is due to a genuine revulsion from the tendency to make use of the police to satisfy private grudges.

Prosecutions were undertaken in 306 cases during the year, of which 112 ended in conviction and 116 remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 23·30 against 19·91 in 1920 and 20·96 in 1919. The percentages of convictions to false cases tried during the last quinquennium were :—

1917	54·58
1918	54·50
1919	63·5
1920	50·48
1921	58·94

The police were more successful in the year under report than in the previous year, both in regard to the number of prosecutions launched and to the convictions obtained. The improvement in respect of prosecutions has been shared by all the Divisions, Sind and the Railways and, in respect of convictions, by all except the Northern Division, where the percentage dropped from 52·72 in 1920 to 48·33 in 1921.

Vexatious complaints.

10. The provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, under which compensation may be awarded by the Magistracy to persons against whom frivolous or vexatious complaints have been laid, was applied in 208 cases in the year against 244 in 1920 and 298 in 1919. The total amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 7,023 against Rs. 7,950

in 1920 and Rs. 8,542 in 1919. In 1920, the Central Division headed the list in respect of the number of cases in which this section was applied and Sind in respect of the amount awarded, whereas in the year under report Sind heads the roll in respect of the both. With the exception of Sind and of the Presidency Railways, which recorded an improvement both as regards the number of cases and the amount of compensation paid, the Divisions show a deterioration, the most noticeable falling off being in the Central Division and Southern Division, where the number of cases and the amount of fine inflicted dropped from 91 cases and Rs, 2,548 to 66 cases and Rs. 1,494 in the Central Division, and from 35 cases and Rs. 1,241 to 21 cases and Rs. 833 in the Southern Division. The Commissioner, Central Division, while commenting on the action taken in his Division under this section, has drawn attention to the criticisms of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, who writes :—

> " A far more common resort to this section would be likely to reduce the figures of false reports "

and of the District Magistrate of the same District who has observed :—

> ' *Prima facie* if a case investigated by the police is considered to be a proper one for the application of section 250, it should not have reached the Magistrate's court—the nature of the complaint, vexatious or frivolous, should have been discovered in the course of investigation. Most cases which fail after they have reached the Magistrate's court fail simply because the evidence is not in his opinion sufficient to justify conviction. The percentage in which he comes to the definite conclusion that a complaint was false ought to be small. But when the evidence leaves him definitely of that opinion he ought generally to have good enough reason for sanctioning prosecution. The application of section 250 in such cases is rather in the nature of a concession to weakness."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has also remarked that there is less scope for the use of this section in police cases which are sent up to Magistrates after investigation has disclosed a *prima facie* case. The Commissioner in Sind on the other hand has expressed himself in the following terms :—

> " Most of the District Magistrates refer to the difficulty experienced in sufficiently impressing Magistrates with the importance of having recourse to this provision of the law for the discouragement of vexatious complaints. Circulars and general instructions are, however, of little use in such a case and the Commissioner believes that until District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates make it a regular practice to call for the record of cases ending in discharge and personally censuring the Magistrate in any specific case of improper omission to proceed under section 250 or of failure to impose an adequate penalty under it, there will be no appreciable improvement in this respect."

With regard to the remarks of the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, quoted above, it must be borne in mind that light is not infrequently thrown upon a case by the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. An accused person, even if he be innocent of the offence with which he is charged, is generally more communicative to his pleader than he is to the police ; facts which would have led the police to move for the exclusion of the case as false are thus withheld from them until the accused is on his trial before a magistrate. This contingency was doubtless in the minds of the legislature when they framed the provisions of section 250.

Pending cases.

11. There were 7,247 cases pending at the close of the year as against 6,770 in the previous year—an increase of 477 cases. Of these 7,247, 2,825 were pending with the police and 4,422 with the Magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stand as under :—

1917	..	..	..	12·37
1918	..	..	..	14·54
1919	..	..	..	13·44
1920	..	..	..	13·80
1921	..	..	..	14·12

The increase was shared by all except the Northern Division, the most prominent rise being in Sind where the number of pending cases rose from 2,210 in 1920 to 2,689 in 1921—an increase of 479 cases. In this connection the Commissioner in Sind remarks as follows :—

> " There has evidently been an increased tendency on the part of Magistrates to grant unnecessary postponements. This appears to have been particularly the case with the benches of Honorary Magistrates, whose work comes in for a good deal of not unmerited criticism, though the Commissioner does not believe that this agency should be done away

with altogether. As the Benches acquire greater experience and their less capable and diligent members are weeded out, their standard of work, he is confident, will gradually improve. . . . The inadequacy of the police prosecuting staff is also to some extent responsible. . . . . "

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has also commented on the work of Bench Magistrates in the following terms :—

" Bench work, though useful, is notoriously dilatory and one Bench at Hubli was recently abolished owing to unsatisfactory work. It is difficult to find gentlemen who possess sufficient sense of civic responsibility."

The frequent postponement of cases under trial is a fruitful source of expenditure in travelling allowance and a sustained effort has been made this year, in the interests of retrenchment, to reduce the tendency. The evil is difficult to check because both the police and the defence pleaders are financially benefitted by postponements and the finding of reasons to support an application is an easy matter.

True police cognizable cases disposed of.

12. Eliminating 'excluded' and 'pending' cases, true cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 34,827 cases against 32,534 in 1920 — an increase of 2,293 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the three years ending with the year under report follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1919	34,788	2,151	36,939
1920	30,452	2,082	32,534
1921	31,041	3,786	34,827

Excepting the Presidency Railways, which returned a decrease of 108 cases, all the Divisions and Sind recorded increases, the most noticeable being in the Central Division, *viz.*, 1,366 cases. The contributions of the remaining Divisions were :—Sind 475, the Northern Division 438 and the Southern Division 122. An examination of the variations of crime under the several classes shows that, with the exception of class V (minor offences against property) which registered a decrease of 490 cases, all classes show increases, the most marked being in classes VI (offences under minor acts) and III (serious offences against person and property or against property only), *viz.*, 1,704 and 721, respectively.

Details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the last three years, inclusive of the year under report, are given below :—

Year.	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1919	377	403	507	10,583	17,567	1,009
1920	377	284	436	8,848	14,842	1,001
1921	419	451	469	9,273	14,329	1,021

Examining the figures by Divisions, the Northern Division was almost entirely responsible for the increase in murders, having returned 111 cases as against 69 in 1920 — a substantial increase of 42 cases. All the districts in the Northern Division contributed to the increase, the most substantial contributions being from the Kaira and Broach districts (16 cases and 11 cases respectively). Sind recorded an increase of 2 and Railways of 1, the Southern Division a decrease of 3 cases, while the Central Division had had no fluctuations.

The number of dacoities rose from 284 in 1920 to 451 in 1921—an increase of 167 cases. Except the Railways, where the figure remained stationary, all the Divisions and Sind show increases, *viz.*, Central Division 75, Northern Division 57, Southern Division 26 and Sind 9. The increase was most noticeable in East Khandesh (from 32 to 61), Ahmedabad (from 9 to 29), Bijapur (from 14 to 34), Kaira (from 44 to 60) and Satara (from 10 to 26).

There was an increase of 33 true robberies which was shared by Sind (26 cases), Northern Division (8 cases), Southern Division (2 cases) and Railways (1 case). The Central Division recorded a decrease of 4 cases. The increase was most marked in Thana (from 16 to 38 cases) and Larkana (from 13 to 29).

True burglaries rose from 8,848 in 1920 to 9,273 in 1921—an increase of 425 cases. Except the Central Division, which returned a decrease of 28 cases, all the Divisions, Sind and the Railways recorded increases, *viz.*, Sind 216, Northern Division 203, Southern Division 23 and the Railways 11 cases. The Districts showing the largest increases were Bijapur (from 149 to 263) and Sukkur (from 436 to 533).

There was a decrease of 513 cases in thefts inclusive of cattle thefts. The decrease was confined to the Railways (229 cases), Central Division (193 cases) and Southern Division (126 cases). The Northern Division and Sind showed slight increases of 24 and 11 cases respectively. The decrease was most notable on the B. B. and C. I. Railway (from 1,610 to 1,234).

True cases of receiving stolen property totalled 1,021 as against 1,001 in 1920. The Central Division and the Railways returned increases of 58 and 18 cases and Northern Division, Sind and Southern Division, decreases of 25, 22 and 9 cases respectively.

The figures of true crime do not give a true retrospect of the year because cases pending at the close of the year are not included. The number of serious crimes against the person pending at the close of the year in Sind, for instance, was 136, while in the Northern Division, they numbered only 66.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

13. The following table shows the number of undetected cases for the triennium ending with the year under report, and the average annual undetected crime for the same period :—

1919	16,458
1920	14,762
1921	15,362
Average ..	15,527

The figure for the year under report, though smaller than the average annual figure, compared with the figure for the preceding year shows an increase of 600 cases. This increase is confined entirely to the Presidency proper, Sind having returned a decrease of 31 cases. The increase was most marked in the Central Division with 295 cases, followed by the Northern Division with 193 cases, the Railways with 82 cases and by the Southern Division with 61 cases.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentage of undetected cases to real cases disposed of according to the several Divisions of the Presidency for the quinquennium ending with the year under report :—

Divisions.	Real cases disposed of in 1921.	Undetected cases in 1921.	Percentage.				
			1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Northern Division ..	5,980	2,341	33·28	36·66	36·24	38·75	39·14
Central Division	10,865	4,364	42·49	46·64	42·35	42·83	40·16
Southern Division ..	3,769	1,232	24·97	26·01	28·03	32·10	32·68
Sind	10,001	4,944	48·70	55·34	52·50	52·22	49·43
Railways	4,212	2,481	23·67	37·32	60·00	55·55	58·90
Total ..	34,827	15,362	38·92	44·18	44·55	45·37	44·10

The above figures include those of Class VI. In respect of Indian Penal Code cases alone, the percentage of undetected cases for the whole Presidency stood at 48·89 against 47·92 in 1920 and 46·92 in 1919—a slow and steady deterioration. Taking the several Divisions of the Presidency separately, the percentages for the two years 1920 and 1921 were as follows :—

	1920.	1921.
Northern Division	43·55	43·96
Central Division	45·22	49·51
Southern Division	33·88	35·34
Sind	53·66	50·59
Railways	59·03	62·33
Total ..	47·92	48·89

The fluctuations noticed in 1920 have become more marked in the year under report. The improvement in Sind has been maintained and the deterioration in the Presidency proper has increased, while, on the Railways, the improvement of 1920 has given place to a steep deterioration.

Once more the Southern Division returns the smallest, and the Railways the largest, number of undetected cases.

An examination of the returns of cases under the Indian Penal Code by districts, shows that there was a decrease of undetected cases in the year under report in the districts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah, Riverain, Karachi and on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, while the reverse was the case in the remaining charges. The reduction was most prominent in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Riverain, Panch Mahals and Surat, where the percentages have dropped by from 6 to 8 per cent. The increase was most noticeable in Thana, Kanara and on the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, where the percentages have risen from 26·92, 14·76 and 48·25 in 1920 to 44·67, 33·85 and 58·62 respectively.

As regards the Presidency Railways, there was an improvement on the B. B. and C. I. Railway—the percentage having dropped from 72·45 in 1920 to 68·79 in 1921 ; this must in part be attributed to the reorganization by the Railway Company of their watch and ward system, resulting in fewer missing goods cases being referred to the police for investigation as thefts. As repeatedly pointed out in these reports, this is the class of case which swells the number of undetected cases on the Railways. With regard to the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, the increase is largely due to an epidemic of running goods train thefts which it required special measures to check. Such thefts are very difficult of detection. An appreciable improvement may be expected when the reorganization of their watch and ward system has been completed.

Turning to the Divisions, the Commissioner, Central Division, once more quotes the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, in his report for 1920, *viz.* :—

> " Unless the public help the police improvement in the percentage of undetected cases will be difficult. In addition to being neutral and apathetic as before, we now have the difficulty of non-co-operation and open refusal of some of the public to give any assistance, help or even to allow others to do so. Non-co-operation added to the natural dislike of persons to go to courts has a very serious effect in detecting offences and bringing offenders to justice."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, also remarks :—

> " If people do not assist the police it is inevitable that a large amount of crime must remain undetected."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has not offered any criticism except as regards Broach, in respect of which he has quoted the observations of the Superintendent of Police. The number of undetected cases in this district was the largest during the past three years, and this the Superintendent of Police has attributed to the lack of detective ability in the Sub-Inspectors and senior head constables, to the large number of vacancies in the force, to the apathy of the public and to the non-co-operation movement.

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—

> " This is (50—60 per cent.) the best result that has been obtained for the past five years and compares not altogether unfavourably with the previous year's figure for the whole Presidency, which was only 5 per cent. lower."

I observed last year—

> " The laws in force in India have been based on the English model, on the somewhat erroneous assumption that the ' man in the street ' is actively on the side of law and order against the criminal. In the past one of the most formidable obstacles to successful police work in India has been the apathy of the public and the absence of public spirit as it exists in England.. To this obstacle has now to be added the spirit of non-co-operation, either in its acute or sub-conscious form, which throws the police more than ever on their own resources. In the circumstances the wonder is, not that the number of undetected cases is so high, but that it is not higher. The explanation lies in the fact that detective ability is inherent in a large number of the Indians serving in the police."
>
> * * * *
>
> " It is not to be wondered at that, working in such conditions, the police cannot keep up with—far less outstrip—the professional criminal. Crime is a profession and the

detection and prevention of crime is equally a profession. But financial stringency precludes the creation of a whole-time body of professional experts to deal with professional crime. We fall back, therefore, on un-co-ordinated, individual effort and, too often, the investigation of professional crime is an interlude in the day of a heavily over-worked officer. Until it is recognized by those who control the purse-strings that it is false economy to delay facing the inevitable and that the interests of the public would be better served by the systematic and sustained exertions of a body of trained experts, so long must the public suffer when abnormal conditions divert the attentions of the general duty police from the prevention and detection of crime."

I have little to add to these observations.

The non-co-operation movement reached its zenith during the year under report and the contempt for law and order increased proportionately. The campaign of vilification of the police and the social disabilities under which they had to live were not without their effect. Things moved in a vicious circle, for not only were those in the force handicapped at every turn but the stamp of recruit deteriorated. Energy was dissipated and ardour damped, with the inevitable result that the service of the police to the country fell away.

If some of those who were responsible for the non-co-operation movement could have studied the crime reports that came weekly from various parts of the Presidency the conviction would have been forced upon them that their activities, so far from emancipating their country, resulted in causing untold misery to hundreds of their countrymen whose cause they professed to espouse. The same tale is told in the Reports of the Punjab and Central Provinces Police and, I feel convinced, will be repeated from other parts of India. That conviction will in time be forced upon the destructive political agitator I have no doubt, but he must learn the truth from the lips of those who are the chief sufferers by reason of his misguided activities. The pity of it is that they are slow to articulate.

Police cases decided by trial.

14. Of 16,926 cases decided by trial, 14,348 ended in conviction compared with 12,908 out of the 15,011 cases tried in 1920. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 84·76 against 85·99 in the previous year under all classes and 81·97 against 84·41 under the Indian Penal Code.

The following percentages will indicate the success obtained by the police in the Courts under the most important heads of crime :—

Year.	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1919	77·19	82·66	85·65	89·43	94·44	90·53
1920	73·69	81·98	85·88	89·19	92·86	88·27
1921	75·61	80·0	87·62	86·16	90·77	85·94

In respect of true police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1921 and the preceding two years :—

1919	41·53
1920	39·67
1921	41·19

The highest percentage of convictions was returned by the Central Division (50·27) and the lowest once more by Sind (30·62). The Southern Division showed a percentage of 47·01, the Northern Division 45·38 and the Railways 31·74.

The percentage of the Presidency exclusive of Sind stood at 45·45 against 43·35 in 1920 and 43·91 in 1919.

Sessions Cases.

15. A total of 1,183 cases, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, was committed to the Sessions Courts against 1,086 cases in 1920. Out of the 973 trials concluded, 706 ended in conviction as compared with 857 trials concluded in 1920 with 615 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 72·55 against 71·76 in 1920—a slight improvement. Of the remaining cases committed to Sessions, 267 ended in acquittal or discharge, while 208 were pending

at the close of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to cases tried was returned by the Central Division, *viz.*, 80·82 against 76·22 in 1920. Similar percentages for the Northern Division, Southern Division, Railways and Sind were 75·5, 71·07, 70·59 and 64·16 against 77·34, 73·81, 59·09 and 61·54 respectively in 1920. The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind was 76·17 against 75·31 in 1920.

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Inclusive of pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police totalled 4,136 in 1921 against 2,330 in 1920. The increase, as explained in paragraph 4, was due to the inclusion in this report for the first time of cases under the Public Conveyance Act. Of the 4,136 cases, 3,424 were brought to trial and 3,281 ended in conviction against 1,744 and 1,691, respectively in 1920. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 95·82 against 96·96 in 1920 and 97·65 in 1919.

Cognizable crime direct cases.

17. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police in 1921 was 7,481 against 7,781 in 1920 and 6,787 in 1919. 3,539 or 47·30 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 3,876 or 49·81 in 1920 and 3,461 or 50·99 per cent. in 1919.

Statement A—Part II—Persons in police cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 37,464 against 33,703 in 1920 and 39,595 in 1919. The increase (3,135) was due to the rise in crime.

Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 44,431 as compared with 41,296 in 1920 and 47,066 in 1919. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 975 against 733 in 1920 and 1,014 in 1919—a percentage of 2·60 of the total arrested as compared with 2·17 in 1920 and 2·56 in 1919. Of the 44,431 persons for disposal, 35,172 persons were tried during the year, of whom 21,475 were convicted, yielding a percentage of 61.05 on the total tried against 60·23 in 1920 and 64·92 in 1919. The Central Division and Sind recorded an improvement, the percentages being 69·24 and 47·43 in 1920 and 73·99 and 48·98 in 1921 respectively; whereas the percentage of convictions deteriorated on the Railways from 80·55 to 76·95, in the Northern Division from 61·15 to 59·03 and in the Southern Division from 55·61 to 53·64 in the year under report.

Confining attention to persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 30,546 were tried of whom 17,408 were convicted, giving a percentage of 56·98 against 57·80 in 1920 and 62·85 in 1919. The percentages under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper and Sind respectively were 60·89 and 47·36 against 62·68 and 45·66 in 1920. At the end of the year 7,427 persons were awaiting trial against 6,845 in 1920 and 7,440 in 1919, giving a percentage of 17·09 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 16·87 in 1920 and 16·15 in 1919. This rise was consequent on the rise in the number of pending cases.

The causes set forth above to account for the rise in the number of undetected cases were equally responsible for the deterioration in the percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code, for the success of a case depends upon the readiness of witnesses to give evidence.

Statement B—Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

19. Non-cognizable crime decreased from 72,617 cases in 1920 to 63,507 in the year under report—a net reduction of 9,110. Sind, the Central Division and the Southern Division recorded decreases of 4,799, 4,321 and 1,319, and the Northern Division and Railways increases of 1,305 and 24, respectively. The total number of cases for disposal was 67,886 against 76,817 in 1920. Of these 67,886 cases, 42,786 were tried and 33,092 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 48·74 of the total number for disposal against 51,089, 38,998 and 50·76 per cent. respectively in 1920. Of the cases for disposal, 12,124 were of "voluntarily causing hurt" as against 13,835 in 1920.

In regard to the number of cases discharged, the Commissioner, Southern Division, has observed as follows:—

"The number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal is still large which is mainly due to the perfunctory verification of complaints. There is also considerable scope for

Magistrates to act under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in non-cognizable cases which occupy much of their time."

Statement B—Part II—Persons in non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts during 1921 was 105,378 against 118,475 in 1920. 6,256 were discharged after appearance without trial, 63,983 were tried, 39,315 were convicted and 24,668 were discharged or acquitted; corresponding figures for 1920 were 7,027, 74,973, 46,885 and 28,088 respectively. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts were 61·44 and 37·30 against 62·53 and 39·57 respectively in 1920.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

21. The value of the property stolen during 1921 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 29,12,879 against Rs. 25,28,334 in 1920 and Rs. 35,20,384 in 1919. The value of property recovered was Rs. 9,00,259 as compared with Rs. 8,65,124 in 1920 and Rs. 9,37,605 in 1919. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen as worked out by the new method adopted in the last two reports, dropped from 40·03 in 1920 to 36·67 in 1921. The following table gives the percentages for 1920 and 1921 for the several parts of the Presidency :—

	1920.	1921.
Northern Division	24·91	21·76
Central Division	49·93	36·65
Southern Division	56·28	59·58
Sind	36·39	34·60
Railways	32·17	40·03

The recoveries in the Southern Division (about 60 per cent. of the total amount stolen) were very satisfactory. The improvement secured by the Railways from 29·46 per cent. in 1919 and 32·17 per cent. in 1920 to 40·03 per cent. in the year under report was also very satisfactory, particularly in view of the difficulties inseparable from recovering property in railway cases. The falling off elsewhere, especially in the Central Division where the percentage has deteriorated from about 50 in 1920 to about 37 in 1921 is regrettable. The Commissioner, Central Division, has, in explanation of this marked deterioration, observed as under :—

"No substantial improvement in this respect is possible unless the number of undetected crimes decreases. The apathy of the public in helping the police in the detection of crime is largely responsible for keeping the figures of unrecovered property at so high a level."

As I stated in last year's report, causes which operate to swell the number of undetected cases operate with equal force on the proportion of property recovered. Improved detection will result in correspondingly increased recovery of property.

Preventive action.

22. The following comparative table furnishes detailed information in respect of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.		No. of persons proceeded against.	No. ordered to furnish security.	No. who furnished security.	No. released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	No. who went to jail in default of security.	No. of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of person from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division	1920 ..	1,047	779	560	60	159	102	74·40
	1921 ..	1,043	786	614	..	172	147	75·36
Central Division	1920 ..	946	667	345	..	322	130	70·50
	1921 ..	918	678	261	..	417	79	73·85
Southern Division	1920 ..	711	330	221	..	109	222	46·41
	1921 ..	850	442	370	..	72	219	52·0
Sind	1920 ..	1,344	761	177	..	584	387	56·62
	1921 ..	1,220	652	163	..	489	262	53·44
Railways in the Presidency	1920 ..	137	50	11	..	39	62	36·49
	1921 ..	80	54	22	..	32	9	67·5
Total	1920 ..	4,185	2,587	1,314	60	1,213	903	61·81
	1921 ..	4,111	2,612	1,430	..	1,182	716	63·53

These figures show a net decrease of 74 cases over the previous year's total of persons proceeded against. With the exception of the Southern Division, which has returned a substantial increase of 139 cases, all Divisions show decreases, *viz.*, Sind 124, Railways 57, Central Division 28 and Northern Division 4. The decreases were most marked in Broach (231 cases) in the Northern Division and Hyderabad (191 cases) and Karachi (73 cases) in Sind, while the districts which returned noticeable increases were Bijapur (243 cases) in the Southern Division, Kaira (155 cases) in the Northern Division and Nawabshah (105 cases) in Sind.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has, not referred to the decrease in certain districts in his Division, but has commented as under on the rise recorded by the Kaira District :—

> " That the number in Kaira has more than doubled is due to the fact that owing to a large number of dacoities in that district the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, made it part of a deliberate policy to make the occurrence of any dacoity and consequent visit of a gazetted police officer the occasion for a strict enquiry as to the local badmashes. Persons strongly suspected of dacoities were invariably proceeded against under Chapter VIII if the evidence against them was insufficient under the major charge.
>
> In spite of the above measures the dacoities seem to be on the increase."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has remarked :—

> " The disposal shows improvement but the percentage of cases withdrawn or discharged still points to the need of more care in their preparation..... The decrease in the number of persons who refused to give security is striking in view of the non-co-operators' attitude to prefer jail to bail, and should have been explained."

The Commissioner in Sind has observed :—

> " The results under this head are distinctly unsatisfactory.
>
> .....The explanation for the reduced number of cases given by the Deputy Inspector General, *viz.*, that police officers were hampered in their preparation of cases by the calls made on them by the political agitation, is not altogether convincing, for individual districts, namely, Sukkur and Nawabshah, from which agitation was certainly not absent, show greatly improved results as compared with the previous year."

As regards the Presidency Railways, the decrease occurred entirely on the B. B. & C. I. Railway where the number of persons proceeded against dropped from 78 in 1920 to 20 in 1921.

Turning to the results obtained in the courts, the police in the Northern Division, Southern Division and on the Railways were comparatively more successful in obtaining convictions in 1921 than in 1920 while the reverse was the case in Sind and in the Central Division.

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other presidencies.

23. In the Ahmedabad district one gang of Marwadi Bauriahs came to notice and was being dealt with under section 400, Indian Penal Code, at the close of the year. In Kaira 9 Iranis were arrested and convicted of theft. At Deolali Camp, in the Nasik district, some Mangs from Ahmednagar were responsible for a number of petty thefts. In Poona, some Ramoshis from Sholapur, in collusion with local Ramoshis and Mangs, committed dacoities in the Baramati and Indapur talukas. East Khandesh was visited by gangs of Mang Garudis, Phase Pardhis, Bhil Pardhis and Koojaries from adjoining territories who committed petty offences and sometimes robberies. In Dharwar, gangs of Gosavis, Waddars Karchars and Iranis were noticed and watched by the police, while Kolaba and Ratnagiri suffered from the depredations of Katkaris.

Sind.

As regards Sind, the Deputy Inspector General has stated as follows :—

> " There is nothing new to report as regards the criminal class in Sind, the same class of tribes as in previous years still being to the fore. "

On the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways 2 gangs—one of Iranis and the other of Gujerati Bhats—came to notice. Nothing was found against the former but 4 members of the latter were prosecuted for a theft in the jurisdiction of the Belgaum Railway Police station, convicted and sent to jail.

A review on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act is appended.

Habitual offenders.

24. During the year under report 4,073 of the 21,475 persons who were convicted were identified as having had previous convictions and 1,386 were classed as " habitual offenders " as against

3,868, 19,910 and 1,453 respectively in 1920. The highest number of habitual offenders was once again returned by the Central Division (540), which was followed by the Northern Division (341), Sind (311), the Southern Division (166) and the Railways (28). The number of habituals was most marked in East Khandesh (178), Thana inclusive of the Bombay Suburban District (143), Bijapur (110), Poona (107) and Sukkur (101).

Gang cases :—Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916.

25. In the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, the District Police and the Criminal Investigation Department took up 7 gang cases. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 13; of these, 8 were pending at the end of the year, 2 were declared to be non-cognizable and 3 ended in conviction. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 247, of whom 127 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, 22 were released without being brought to trial, 5 died, 7 were concerned in cases declared non-cognizable and 86 persons tried, of whom 56 were convicted, giving a percentage of 65·11 over the number tried. The results are satisfactory in consideration of the difficulties inherent in investigating such cases and bringing the offenders to justice.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Presidency consisted of 1 Deputy Inspector General, 1 Superintendent, 10 Inspectors, 27 Sub-Inspectors inclusive of the Shorthand Sub-Inspectors and 23 Head Constables. Of the 27 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors were under training in the Kanarese Shorthand School at Vellor, and 1 at Lucknow in the Urdu Shorthand School. Three shorthand Sub-Inspectors were not entertained as a measure of retrenchment. The actual strength of the Department was thus 1 Deputy Inspector General, 1 Superintendent of Police, 10 Inspectors 20 Sub-Inspectors and 23 Head Constables. Variation in the strength of Head Constables and Constables since 1920 is due to the introduction of the scheme of converting a certain number of Constables into Head Constables and of replacing Constables employed on orderly duties by puttawalas.

The temporary staff entertained to deal with Bolshevism, consisting of 1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables and 1 clerk continued during the year under report and was reduced after the close of the year to 1 Inspector, 1 clerk and 1 puttawala.

The permanent establishment of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department stood at 1 Superintendent, 2 Deputy Superintendents, 4 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 20 Constables. The increase is due to the reorganization scheme referred to in last year's report having been sanctioned by Government and brought into operation in November 1920. This Criminal Investigation Department has now been divided into two branches, Crime and Political, each under a Deputy Superintendent of Police and the whole controlled by the Superintendent of Police in charge and supervised by the Deputy Inspector General.

While the reorganization of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department has received sanction, that of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department continues to be shelved for want of funds. The experiences of the year have confirmed me in the opinion expressed in the report for 1920 that an efficient organization for studying and sterilising the professional criminal is a crying need. It is difficult to fathom the prejudice of those who will not admit that it is sound finance, even in a year of acute financial stringency, to spend Rs. 50,000 on an organization that must substantially reduce the enormous figure of unrecovered stolen property, which in 1921 amounted to no less than Rs. 20,00,000. That the scientific study of the professional criminal and his methods is essential to successful police work is recognized in every civilized country. When will the custodians of the interests of the people of India awaken to the fact and discharge their obligation to their constituents ? If they are not prepared to accept the opinions of their own advisors, let them make direct enquiries of Scotland Yard. They will find that in England a large, efficient and well paid central organization exists whose sole duty it is to study and to tabulate the *modus operandi* of each individual professional criminal who comes to the notice of the police. They will find that this organization has been proved to exercise a most effective

check upon the activities of professional criminals and to have been responsible for the detection of countless crimes which, but for its operations, would have remained undetected.

The principle of studying the *modus operandi* of professional criminals has been introduced into the Presidency and careful statistics are being kept, as an experimental measure, in two Criminal districts, but the information thus laboriously collected is valueless in the absence of a Central organization to make full use of it.

During the year under report the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 88 cases as against 68 in 1920 and 163 in 1919. Of these, 65 were criminal and 23 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature, as compared with 44 and 24 respectively in the preceding year. Two hundred and thirty-six persons were dealt with, of whom 129 were convicted, 98 discharged and 9 were pending trial at the close of the year. Three hundred and sixty-six public meetings and conferences were attended by the staff and reports made of the proceedings.

The following were some of the most interesting cases dealt with :—

Cheating by one Keshao Ramchandra Subedar of Supa, District Poona.

In the month of October 1917 one Ganpatibuwa *alias* Islampurkarbuwa of Morgaon, district Poona, organized the performance of a Gana Yadna गणयज्ञ (a religious ceremony in honour of Ganpati) at Supa. According to the Hindu Shastras, a Gana Yadna should last for 441 days, divided into three equal periods (Paridhi परिधि) each composed of 147 days, and the whole be completed with a final ceremony called " Purnahuti " (पूर्णाहुती). During the performance of the second Paridhi, about 20th March 1918, funds ran short. It was accordingly decided by the Buwa to send out authorized agents to collect subscriptions to enable the Gana Yadna to be concluded according to ritual. One of these agents was Keshao Ramchandra Subedar. He started out on his mission early in August 1918 and travelled all over India collecting money. But instead of remitting to the Buwa the subscriptions so obtained (it is estimated he collected about Rs. 10,000) he only sent Rs. 100 to Supa and misappropriated to his own use the rest of the money collected. He continued collecting subscriptions till October 1920 though the Gana Yadna ceremony was completed on the 4th March 1919, chiefly at the expense of the Buwa himself. In October 1920 Subedar appeared in Manmad and approached one S. V. Mahajan for subscriptions. Mahajan suspected his *bona fides* and made a reference to the Mamlatdar of Bhimthadi. It then came out that Subedar was continuing to collect money under fraudulent pretences and the District Magistrate asked the Criminal Investigation Department to take up the case. Sub-Inspector M. K. Kakeri was entrusted with the investigation. After a careful enquiry extending over three months sufficient evidence was obtained and the accused was prosecuted on two charges under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and convicted and sentenced on both counts of the charge to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 for each of the two offences, the sentences to run consecutively. The trying Magistrate commented on the intelligent and careful manner in which the case had been worked up by Sub-Inspector M. K. Kakeri.

The Malegaon Riot, Arson and Murder Case.

This notorious case took place on the 25th April. Malegaon, the headquarter town of the taluka of the same name in the Nasik District, occupies a unique position among the towns of the Bombay Presidency in as much as it is the only town where the Muhammadans are numerically greater than the Hindus. Of a total population of about 28,000, some 20,000 are Muhammadans of the weaver class, known as " Momins ".

These Momins are closely associated with the Julahis, a turbulent and fanatical section of the mill-hand population of Bombay City. It is not surprising, therefore, that Malegaon should have received a special attention at the hands of the Khilafat agitators, whose centre of operations was Bombay City. For some months prior to the outbreak of the riots, the town was assiduously cultivated by itinerant Khilafat agitators, most of whom came from Bombay. Advantage was taken of the ignorance and fanaticism of the Momins to work them up into a state of frenzy against Government and to inspire them with a contempt for law and order. A

fund called the Imdad-ul-islam Fund was started and every weaver was forced to contribute to this fund one pice from the sale proceeds of each sari. A volunteer force, armed with cudgels, was organized to enforce these payments. On account of the intimidation practised by these volunteers, it became necessary to issue an order prohibiting them from carrying cudgels. Such was the state of affairs at Malegaon towards the end of April. It only needed a spark to set alight a big conflagration. That spark was supplied by the prosecution and conviction of some "volunteers" for carrying cudgels in contravention of the District Magistrate's order. During the trial of the volunteers an excited mob of Momins assembled outside the Kacheri to hear the result and, as soon as the convictions were announced, the news was carried into the town. Immediately hundreds of Momins, armed with cudgels and stones, issued forth from their quarters and attacked the police on duty in the town, stripping off their uniforms and beating them unmercifully. To disperse the rioters the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bhaskar Mahadeo, advanced into the town from the Kacheri taking with him such police as were available—a mere handful. The mobs, however, were too large for the police to deal with, especially as the fatal mistake was made of ordering the few armed policemen to fire over the heads of the rioters. This only encouraged them to attack the police the more vigorously and to rout them. In this they succeeded. The Sub-Inspector and a few constables took refuge in a temple. Obtaining a liberal supply of kerosine oil, the mob set fire to the temple and the flames spread to the adjoining house into which the police had escaped from the burning temple. The Sub-Inspector in attempting to get away from the burning house, disguised in the clothes of a woman, was recognised by the mob and set upon and brutally beaten to death. A constable named Bandu Balam was also caught by the mob as he was trying to leave the burning house and beaten to death. The corpses of the Sub-Inspector and constable were then burned by the rioters. Mob-law ruled triumphant in Malegaon from the afternoon of the 25th April till the evening of the next day. All those who were known to be loyal to Government and who had opposed the Imdad-ul-islam Fund, had their houses systematically looted. Order was not restored till the arrival of the District Superintendent of Police with a military force from Deolali late in the evening of the 26th. The task of bringing the offenders to justice was entrusted to the Criminal Investigation Department under Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police. The enquiry was commenced on the 29th April 1921, in the face of much opposition and many difficulties, and brought to a successful conclusion on the 2nd November 1921, when 66 accused, out of 131 sent up for trial, under sections 120, 147, 148, 302, 436, 201, 326, 333, 109 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code, were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Nasik, and awarded the following punishments:—

> Five sentenced to death; 9 transported for life; 3 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; 3 to five years' rigorous imprisonment; 8 to four years' rigorous imprisonment and 38 to three years' rigorous imprisonment;

on appeal, the High Court revised the punishments as follows:—

> Four sentenced to death; 9 transported for life; 2 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; 2 to five years' rigorous imprisonment; 6 to four years' rigorous imprisonment; 37 to three years' rigorous imprisonment and 4 were acquitted.
>
> Two of the convicts died in jail befor the appeal came up for hearing in the High Court.

Forgery of an Order of Release by Prisoner Safdar Khan Niaz Alli in Yeravda Central Prison.

This was a bold and ingenious attempt by one Safdar Khan Niaz Alli to obtain his release from jail by the forgery of an order of release, purporting to have been issued by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department. Safdar Khan, a very cunning and intelligent man, had already two convictions for cheating when, in November 1920, he was again convicted under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate, First Class, Ahmedabad. He was first confined in Sabarmatti Prison but in February 1921 he was transferred to Yeravda Prison where, being a man of education,

he was employed in the Printing Press. This employment gave him the opportunity of obtaining the necessary materials for forging his release order. It was unfortunately not known at the time that the accused was an expert forger who had already once before succeeded in obtaining his release from Rampur Jail by means of a forged Urdu letter purporting to have been sent by the Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. With the help of some fellow prisoners, Safdar Khan managed to print, prepare and despatch the forged order of his release. Through a postal error the evelope containing the forged release order was delivered to the Superintendent, Visapur Jail, Ahmednagar, who, suspecting its genuineness, immediately forwarded it to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, who asked the Criminal Investigation Department to take up the case. The enquiry was entrusted to Inspector Arkatkar. He was successful in collecting evidence proving the offence against Safdar Khan, who was accordingly proceeded against under section 466, Indian Penal Code. Safdar Khan conducted his own defence in an exceedingly shrewd and able manner. But the case against him was fully established and he was convicted and sentenced on the 7th September 1921, to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Poona.

Case of Abstraction and Forgery of Railway Goods Receipts at Miraj Railway Station.

In August 1920 blank forms of Railway Receipts Nos. 83, 84 and 100 were stolen from "To pay Goods Receipt Book No. 00755", kept in the Goods Office of Miraj Station, on the M. & S. M. Railway. Of the above three receipts, Nos. 83 and 100 were forged to show that 526 bundles of jaggery had been sent by one Imam Dada of Islampur, from Takari Station to Wadi Bunder to the firms of Amolik Tarachand and Virji Jetha in Bombay. These receipts were sent by post to the respective firms. On their being presented in the ordinary course of business at Wadi Bunder, the Goods Superintendent found that there were no corresponding invoices and that no such goods had been received. About the same time a man calling himself Gangaram Rewchand appeared at the Shahu Agency, Bombay, and presented two hundis, alleged to have been issued by Imam Dada in connection with the above two railway receipts, claiming Rs. 2,500 from each of the firms of Amolik Tarachand and Virji Jetha on account of the jaggery alleged to have been despatched to them. But the hundis were not cashed as Imam Dada was unknown to the two firms in question. Gangaram Rewchand then disappeared and the hundis remained with the Shahu Agency. Later on Messrs. Virji Jetha, on the strength of the railway receipt received by them, made a claim against the Railway Company for Rs. 2,500 for non-delivery of the goods. Enquiry was then made by the Railway officials and it was ascertained that the receipts from "To Pay Goods Book No. 00755" belonged to Miraj Railway Station and not to Takari, where a differently numbered receipt book was in use. It was evident then that a fraud had been committed and the case was handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department. Inspector Arkatkar was deputed to make enquiries. It was eventually proved that there was no such man as Imam Dada of Islampur and that the fraud had been engineered by two bankrupt Guzar merchants of Sangli, named Bapulal Sarupchand and Rajaram Hirachand, in the hopes of obtaining thereby a sum of Rs. 5,000 on which to start business again. They induced one Babaji Hundekari, who had access to the Goods office of Miraj Station, to steal three blank receipt forms and then Bapulal fraudulently filled up two of these forms and despatched them to Bombay; at the same time he forged two hundis and sent Rajaram to Bombay to attempt to cash them as related above. The two Guzars and their dupe Babaji were all arrested and prosecuted. In order to avoid legal difficulties in respect of the jurisdiction of the Courts concerned, three cases were sent up, and the three accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment as shown below:—

(1) Offence of theft; accused Babaji Hundekari and Bapulal Sarupchand were convicted and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment each by the Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, under sections 380, 109, Indian Penal Code.

(2) Offence of forgery; accused Bapulal was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and 200 rupees fine by the Sessions Judge, Sangli (Section 467, Indian Penal Code).

(3) Offences of passing forged documents as genuine and attempting to cheat; accused Rajaram Hirachand was sentenced to one day's rigorous imprisonment and 1,000 rupees fine by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Cheating, Forgery and Criminal Breach of Trust Committed by Maniklal C. Shroff of the Bogus "Universal Soap Mills, Ltd.," Kapadvanj, District Kaira.

The accused in this case was a Bania, Maniklal C. Shroff, who owned a soap factory which in 1917 he converted into the "Kapadvanj Soap Factory, Ltd.". This company failed in 1919 and Maniklal became insolvent. To make good his losses, Maniklal hit upon the idea of floating a new company, which he called the "Universal Soap Mills, Ltd." and, in order to entice shareholders, he issued glowing prospectuses, wherein appeared the names of prominent business men as Directors and reputable banks as the bankers of the new company. Promises of huge dividends were also made.

Several shares were sold and things began to look bright for Maniklal, but his triumph was short-lived. Mr. Chunilal B. Desai, Bar.-at-law, happening to see one of these prospectuses, and finding his name appearing as one of the directors, suspected foul play, and brought the matter to the notice of the local police. The Criminal Investigation Department was asked to investigate the case, and Inspector D. D. Kothawala was entrusted with the enquiry. After considerable difficulty Inspector Kothawala was successful in exposing the fraud. The company was a bogus concern, with Maniklal as self-constituted Manager; by issuing false prospectuses he had inveigled speculators to purchase shares to the value of about Rs. 23,000, which money he misappropriated. Maniklal was arrested and sent up for trial. At the close of the year, the case was still pending.

Cheating by sending Bogus Money Orders by one Chandrasen Vishnu Gupte of Vadwathal, Mulshi Petha, District Poona.

This was an ingenious series of frauds perpetrated by one Chandrasen Vishnu Gupte, a dismissed Railway Mail Service Sorter. His *modus operandi* was to appear at a post office and represent himself as a sorter on leave. He would ingratiate himself with the postmaster and obtain permission to live in his house as a guest. He would then, on a favourable opportunity, abstract a money order form, forge the postmaster's signature on it, stamp it with all the requisite official stamps, fill it up for the maximum amount which can be sent by a single money order, *viz.*, Rs. 600 make it payable to a fictitious person and despatch it in an official cover. He would then turn up at the address given and claim payment as the payee. The first fraud attempted by him from Ghatkopar Post Office did not succeed. The money order was made payable to one Babaji Raghuji Morai, a real individual living at Poona, with a request to the payee to accept payment and hand the money over to one Damodar Vishwanath Joshi. Gupte then turned up at Morai's address in due course and, representing himself as Damodar Vishwanath Joshi, asked for the Rs. 600; but he was disappointed to learn that the payee had refused the money order as he was unacquainted with the sender. Gupte then proceeded to Jeur in the Sholapur District and thence despatched two bogus money orders for Rs. 600 each to a payee residing at Pandharpur. He then proceeded to Pandharpur and succeeded in obtaining payment of both the money orders by representing himself to be the payee. He took up his residence at the address given in the money order and gave his name as that of the payee, thus obtaining the support of the owner of the house to his claim that he was really the person to whom the money order was payable. The fraud was eventually detected in the Nagpur Audit Office and referred to the Criminal Investigation Department for investigation by the Postmaster-General. The case was entrusted to Inspector Ambalal Ganpatram who succeeded, after a careful enquiry, in establishing the fact that Chandrasen Vishnu Gupte was the guilty person. Gupte managed to evade arrest for some time but on his descriptive-roll and *modus operandi* being circulated to all post offices he was arrested at Karjan, in the Baroda State, on the 6th December 1921 while endeavouring to ingratiate himself with the postmaster there, evidently with the intention of perpetrating another fraud. At the close of the year the accused was under extradition. He admitted to having committed a similar fraud to the Jeur case at Gulburga in

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The postal authorities concerned have been duly apprised of this fact.

Cheating by a Mahomedan Woman named Mashumbi, wife of Shaik Mahibub, of Hyderabad Deccan, under pretext of summoning the dead to life.

This was an interesting case and well illustrates the gullibility of Indian human nature and the lengths to which individuals are prepared to go in the hopes of being able to probe the secrets of death. Mashumbi, an elderly Mahomedan woman, formed the acquaintance of Yasin Mohidin, the complainant in this case, and his wife Dagadibi. By the performance, with the aid of a confederate, of some conjuring tricks, she impressed the complainant and his wife with a sense of her supernatural powers and at length induced them to believe she could raise the dead. It was accordingly arranged that Mashumbi should summon from their graves several relatives of the complainant whom he was very desirous of questioning. The charge, to be paid in advance, for each person resuscitated was fixed at Rs. 1,350 and Sholapur as the place where the dread rites were to be performed. In addition Mashumbi declared that for the due performance of her magic rites she must be supplied with a large quantity of jewellery which the resuscitated persons would wear and, as an artful inducement, added that all silver ornaments would be converted into gold when worn by the recalled dead. By these means she induced the complainant, his wife and brothers to make over to her cash and ornaments, to the value of between fifteen and sixteen thousand rupees. Needless to say just before the appointed day for the calling of the dead from their graves, Mashumbi silently departed with all the cash and ornaments entrusted to her. She was next heard of at Gulburga where she was living in lavish style and celebrating the marriage of her son with much pomp and ceremony. Learning that the police were on her tracks she suddenly disappeared. Eventually she was arrested in Mahim and a considerable amount of the missing property recovered. The case against her was sent for trial under section 420, Indian Penal Code, before the Special First Class Magistrate, Poona Cantonment. At the close of the year the case was pending trial. Sub-Inspector V. D. Kawthalkar was the Criminal Investigation Department officer entrusted with the enquiry into this case and he carried out his investigation in a thorough and careful manner.

Cheating by the Lost Relation and Doubling Tricks.

This was another interesting case illustrating the facility with which men can be duped to part with cash and valuable ornaments in the hope of getting them doubled. On the 25th January 1921, four fakirs arrived in Takli in the Sholapur district, and begged for food ; but not satisfied with what they got, they proceeded to Baroor which is a village inhabited chiefly by Mahomedans. Here they learnt that one Mahomed Sahib had lost a brother who had not been heard of since 1876. One of the fakirs represented himself to be that long-lost brother and was received as such by the family. He then proclaimed himself to be a master of occult sciences, especially of the art of doubling gold and cash. Within a month and a half of his arrival, by leading a scrupulously pious life and by performing a few conjuring tricks, he gained the confidence of certain wealthy men of Baroor and Bijapur. Eventually five men of Baroor and two of Bijapur were induced by this plausible scoundrel to hand over to him for doubling ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,718. The fakir and his associates then absconded, leaving behind bundles containing nothing but bricks and pieces of wood. The offence has been traced to certain Jogi Pathans who are still at large. The case was published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* and attracted the notice of the United Provinces Police who sent us photos of Jogi Pathans who are addicted to offences of this kind. On showing these photos to the complainants they identified them as the swindlers who had cheated them. The history and methods of the Jogi Pathans was published in 1921 in the *Bombay Police Gazette* for the information of the police in this and other presidencies for the purpose of keeping a careful lookout for the appearance of these men.

The following extracts are reproduced from the report of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, relative to the work done and noteworthy cases investigated by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

"During the year 20 cases were investigated as compared with 9 of last year. The results are as follows :—

Convicted	8
Undetected	1
Withdrawn	1
Struck off (classed " C ")	1
Struck off and transferred to military authorities for disposal	1
Pending	8

The following cases merit special mention :—

(1) On the 3rd February 1921 Rs. 15,000 worth of Supply and Transport Stores stolen from Quetta was recovered at Hyderabad Railway Station, as a result of alertness on the part of Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia. A yard foreman of the military sidings, Quetta, and a relieving station master from the same district, who had taken advantage of their official position fraudulently to obtain possession of these stores and to forward them to Hyderabad, were prosecuted and convicted.

(2) In the month of February 1921, at the request of the General Officer Commanding, Sind Rajputana District, the Sind Criminal Investigation Department took up the investigation of extensive frauds in the Karachi Ordnance Depot, The No. 37, Indian General Station Hospital, Karachi, and The Base Supply Depot, Keamari, Khan Saheb Sukhia was in charge of these investigations which were very protracted owing to the complicated nature of the frauds. In the Ordnance case Government had been defrauded of Rs. 3,415 by three Supply and Transport contractors and a clerk of the Ordnance Depot who abetted the forgeries of various documents. Forgeries were detected in 55 instances. The case ended in the conviction of these four persons.

In the hospital case Government was defrauded of Rs. 8,628. Forgeries were detected in 72 instances. Three Supply and Transport contractors and a European Quartermaster-Sergeant were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

In the Base Supply Depot case Government was defrauded to the extent of over Rs. 50,000. Forgeries were detected in 103 instances. A Supply and Transport Sergeant, a storekeeper and a sub-contractor were sent up for trial and the case was pending at the close of the year. During the course of the investigations it was necessary to examine an immense number of documents and to check accounts involving several lakhs. A Chartered Accountant was employed as an expert to give evidence concerning these accounts. The investigation occupied the time of Khan Saheb Sukhia and two of his subordinates almost exclusively for several months. The result was greatly to decrease expenditure in the Supply and Transport Corps at Karachi. Khan Saheb Sukhia's work in this connection was specially commended by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.

(3) Extensive frauds on the North Western Railway in connection with the sale of tickets were also investigated by Khan Saheb Sukhia, as a result of which two cases involving frauds of Rs. 4,377 and Rs. 2,070, respectively, were sent to court where they were still pending at the close of the year."

SPECIAL CASES OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(*i*) *Outlaws in the Kaira district*:—Two famous outlaws, Dabhai Baja and Kala Zala, against whom some 16 offences which included the murders of a police head constable, Revenue Circle Inspector and a Police Patel had been traced, were arrested during the year under report and sentenced to be hanged.

Another notorious outlaw, Chhagan Gaga, in a conflict with Sub-Inspector Kale Khan Hameed Khan, was wounded and captured. This outlaw, who was responsible for several murders and dacoities, was shot dead while attempting to escape from the Nariad Sub-Jail where he was awaiting trial. Another outlaw, who had been released from jail after undergoing a sentence of 7 years' transportation and had embarked once more on a career of crime, was killed by the villagers

of Mirzapur in the Kapadvanj taluka of the Kaira district. The villagers were suitably rewarded. Yet another famous outlaw, Amir Rogha, who was wanted by the Mahi Kantha Police for dacoities and murder, was arrested during the year by a constable of the Kaira Police.

(*ii*) *Prosecution of a desperate armed gang of Koli dacoits in the Thana district.*— At the end of 1920 an armed gang of Koli dacoits, numbering about 20, began to gain notoriety in the interior of the district. The gang was known as the " Devvali Gang" on account of the silver images of Gods that some of the dacoits wore round their necks. They demanded food, money, or clothes from persons they came across and, at times, their demands were most exorbitant. Those who failed to comply were roughly handled and, at times, seriously injured. In 1921 their operations extended to almost the whole of the eastern portion of the Thana district, *viz.*, Mokhada Petha to Murbad, Zavar State and to the adjoining talukas of the Nasik district. They committed a number of dacoities and robberies as they moved from place to place and the mountainous tracts in which they operated rendered the work of the police very arduous and difficult. Special parties of armed men were detailed to patrol the localities most affected, special informers were engaged and large rewards proclaimed for their capture. Despite the adoption of similar measures by the Zavar State authorities and by the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, 47 offences in all were committed by the gang. In one instance an informer was dragged into the forest, had his house ransacked, his nose and both ears cut off and his wife deprived of all her oranments. This crime seriously damped the ardour of the informers and it became increasingly difficult to obtain information even from those who had been victimised by the gang. The police were able, however, finally to bring to account 10 of the most desperate members of the gang, of whom 2 were shot dead, 1 surrendered and 4 were arrested ; all were eventually convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

(*iii*) *Murder of the G. I. P. Railway pay clerk and his peon.*—On the arrival of 13 down passenger train at Pachora station at 6-30 a. m. on 21st July 1921, the dead bodies of pay clerk Shantaram Balkrishna Waghal and of his peon Mahadu Sajan were discovered in a special pay clerk's carriage and it was evident that they had been brutally murdered. Both the deceased had been securely bound and gagged and their heads had been battered. Most of the injuries seemed to have been inflicted by a heavy sharp-edged weapon. The whole carriage was in a state of the greatest disorder and the iron barred cage in which the cash chest was kept had been opened by means of Shantaram' s keys. The letter lock attached to the wooden chest had presented greater difficulties and in order to break it open the murderers had found it necessary to hack away the stout wood work round the locks. The motive of the crime was obvious from the first and it was soon ascertained that Rs. 32,739-1-0, mostly in Rs. 10 and 5 notes, had been stolen. A curious feature was that practically no hard cash had been removed. The police were quickly on the scene and the investigation taken up without delay. A close scrutiny of the carriage, which was examined by a Finger Print Expert in Bombay, failed to reveal any useful clue to the identity of the culprits who had left nothing of an incriminating nature behind them. Information of the murder was therefore sent broadcast all over India, enquiries were made at all stations at which the 13 down had stopped with a view to tracing any passengers who had travelled by that train, station officials were methodically examined, efforts were made to trace the missing notes, a thorough search of the Railway Line was made, the Criminal Investigation Department were called in and the available detective skill of the Railway Police was mobilised, a number of Sub-Inspectors and men being put on special duty, some of them being despatched along the main lines to Delhi and Calcutta in order to enlist personally the interest and assistance of the police of other jurisdictions. These measures had for a time no tangible result, but there can be no doubt that the unremitting activity shown by the police had a most useful effect in stimulating and keeping alive the interest of the public in general and of the local Railway staff in particular. It was on the 24th July that the suspicion of the police was first directed towards the accused Morris. It originated in an indefinite but fairly general rumour in Igatpuri that Morris was a man of bad character who had possibly had some share in the murder. Enquiries were made by Inspector Thete in Bombay which went to show that Morris had been concerned in a similar but abortive attack on a pay clerk in 1919. When, therefore, it was

ascertained that Morris had been in Igatpuri within a few days of the murder, the police had a definite line on which to work and their efforts were concentrated on tracing the movements of Morris, an operation which had at the beginning to be conducted with secrecy and no little discrimination. A period of intense police activity then ensued during which a mass of information was gathered in diverse ways in Nasik, Deolali and Igatpuri. It has to be remembered that at this time there was nothing definite againt Morris, nor was it known who were his companions in the murder. The movements of his friends and associates had therefore to be carefully traced. Many theories were framed only to be abandoned, many rumours were sifted and many witnesses examined and re-examined. Eventually on the 29th July it was considered that the investigation had progressed sufficiently to justify the examination of Morris who had hitherto been left severely alone. The same day information regarding the identity of Morris' s companion, Donnison, was received and a fruitless search was made for him at Deolali. In his statement to the police, Morris gave an account of his movements which fitted in very cleverly with the information already obtained except in a few important particulars. He admitted having met Donnison at Deolali on the night of the 20th July and having returned with him to the Coronation Hotel at that place on the morning of the 21st. The interval was occupied according to him in a journey to Manmad and back, the original intention of going to Chalisgaon to borrow a rifle for a buck shoot having been abandoned owing to Donnison being unwell. Further enquiries were then made as a result of Morris's statement and Donnison was examined in Bombay on the 30th July when he told a story which, though not convincing, corroborated in the main that of Morris about the buck shoot. Meanwhile instructions were given for Morris to be kept under observation at Igatpuri and to be questioned frequently by Inspector Ring. So well did this officer manage the work entrusted to him that on August the 3rd he prevailed upon Morris to divulge the whole affair, whereupon he was formally arrested. That very night the Inspector took him to Manmad where, in the early hours of the morning, he pointed out the spot near a nalla in which the money had been buried. In all Rs. 32,641 in notes were recovered and, in addition, the blood stained iron jemmy or chisel with which it was alleged the pay clerk and his peon had been attacked. The manner in which Inspector Ring handled Morris and elicited this most important information revealed very high professional skill. Inspector Thete was sent to Bombay on August the 4th and, when he made it clear to Donnison that Morris had given a true account of what had happened, he too confessed his guilt. Inspector Thete and Inspector Jeffereis of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, who assisted him, are deserving of credit for the tactful way in which they dealt with Donnison. Donnison was at once taken in custody to Deolali and, being obviously in a contrite frame of mind and ready to tell the truth, he was placed on August the 5th before the Cantonment Magistrate to whom he made a full and detailed confession which may be regarded as an accurate account of what actually took place. According to Donnison' s account the robbery had been planned some time beforehand. Morris had gone ahead to Deolali and Donnison, having ascertained that there were two pay clerks travelling on the 13 down, left Bombay by that train on the afternoon of the 20th July. Morris met him at Deolali and got into the first class compartment in which he was travelling. About 3 stations after leaving Nasik, Morris and Donnison left their compartment and got on to the rear of the pay clerk' s compartment which they entered by opening the side window of the door. Morris was armed with a table leg which he had taken from the first class compartment and Donnison with the iron jemmy to which previous reference has been made. The peon was first attacked by Morris who hit him on the head several times with the table leg which was broken in half. Donnison then completed the work with the jemmy. The pay clerk was next attacked, Donnison being the first aggressor. As he did not hit hard enough he handed the jemmy to Morris who struck the pay clerk several times on the back of the head while Donnison held him by the throat. They then proceeded to break open the cash chest and extract the money. They left the carriage by the same window through which they had entered and climbed underneath the carriage as the train began to slow down at Manmad. Having dropped from the passenger train, they clung to the under carriage of a goods train which took them some distance down the yard. Then, after burying the money in a nalla near by, they returned to Manmad station and took the next

train for Deolali which they reached about 6 a.m. Donnison left the same day for Bombay. Before doing so he made a parcel of the blood-stained clothes worn by himself and Morris which was sent by registered post to Bombay. The clothes were subsequently thrown into the sea by himself and a friend named Davis. No time was lost in sending up the case, and the trial before the Committing Magistrate started on 23rd August 1921. Owing to the illness of Donnison, proceedings were delayed, and the two accused were finally committed to the High Court on 27th September 1921. The trial before the High Court began on 7th November 1921 and lasted 7 days. The jury having brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty, the Judge sentenced Morris to be hanged and Donnison to transportation for life. The Crown was represented by the Advocate General and the defence was in the hands of Mr. Vikaji Framji, B.A., LL.B. It is doubtful if any criminal trial of recent years has aroused such an amount of public interest which was evidenced by the crowds which attended the Court daily and by the verbatim reports of the proceedings which were published in the daily press.

(*iv*) *The Igatpuri Guard's Case.*—A number of important thefts from passenger's luggage which had been placed in charge of Guards had been reported to the police. As the cases were for the most part on long distance mail trains and were not discovered until the trains reached the terminus, it was very difficult to fix responsibility on any particular Railway or section of the line. After some time, suspicion was aroused against 2 Guards named Marshall and Wittenbaker of Igatpuri and their houses were searched. A large amount of property belonging to several cases which had baffled the efforts of the police were found. Subsequent investigation led to cases being sent up against 5 European Guards, of whom 3 were convicted. These enquiries were carried out jointly by the District and Railway police and their action had a most excellent effect in improving the general moral tone of Igatpuri, which had gained a most unenviable but well deserved reputation as a colony of very undesirable characters.

(*v*) *The Dharwar Riot Case.*—Throughout the early part of the year, the town of Dharwar had been receiving attention at the hands of political agitators. In June the agitators were concentrating on the Temperance Movement. "Volunteers" picketed the toddy and liquor shops in the market and, by intimidation or actual violence, prevented would-be purchasers from entering the shops. The majority of the persons intimidated were too nervous to complain, but finally a sweeper who had been molested lodged a complaint with the police. The investigation of the complaint resulted in the trial of two of the picketers, who were convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. On the day of their conviction, *viz.*, 1st July 1921, a large crowd assembled outside the Court and followed the convicts to the jail. On the way back the mob tried to force the shops in the vicinity of the market liquor shop to close. The crowd then collected in front of the liquor and toddy shops and began to stone them, and finally attempted to burn them. The police on duty endeavoured to disperse the crowd but were unable to do so, being heavily stoned. The liquor shop was three times set on fire, but the police were able to extinguish the flames. The mob began to swell as darkness approached and grew more rowdy. Armed police from Headquarters were telephoned for. Their arrival, under the command of the senior Sub-Inspector, was the signal for a heavy volley of stones; a number of policemen, including the Sub-Inspector, were hit and injured. The leaders urged the mob to attack the police and to kill them, repeating the doings at Malegaon. The senior Sub-Inspector then ordered the rioters to disperse and warned them that if they did not do so he would open fire. The rioters renewed their attacks more vigorously and a policeman fell seriously injured. The Sub-Inspector then ordered his men to fire. He had to order them to fire three times before the crowd dispersed. Two rioters were killed and one was so seriously wounded that he succumbed to his injuries that night; several others were slightly wounded. In all 29 accused were arrested and sent up for trial, of whom 23 were convicted under sections 147, 145, 149, 452, 395, 436 and 307, Indian Penal Code. The convictions and sentences were confirmed by the High Court.

The outstanding feature of the riot was the active part taken by the educated section of the people. This phenomenon is established by the fact that the 23

persons convicted of rioting included two pleaders, the editors of two vernacular papers, a Mulla and a vendor of newspapers.

The conduct of the senior Sub-Inspector, Shivlingappa Bhagappa, was rewarded by the grant of the King's Police Medal.

Counterfeit coins and sweating.

27. During the year under report 6,561 (2,122 silver and 4,439 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on different Railways, showing a monthly average of 546·75 against 389·7 in 1920 (the average 115·9 shown in the last report was exclusive of nickel and eight, four and two anna silver coins). Of this total, 1,153 (305 silver and 848 nickel) were tendered at stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 1,149 (272 silver and 877 nickel) on the G. I. P. Railway and 4,259 (1,545 silver and 2,714 nickel) on the M. and S. M. Railway as against 562, 1,253 and 2,862 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the number of nickel counterfeits is more than double that of silver counterfeits; the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, expresses the opinion that this is due to the fact that coiners are realizing more and more the facility with which nickel coins can be counterfeited and that they are becoming more expert and bolder every year.

As sovereigns are not in circulation, no sweated sovereigns were received on any of the Railways in the Presidency.

Ten cases were noticed in which persons were found to be in the possession of counterfeit coins. The enquiries instituted showed that in many cases the persons concerned had no knowledge that the coins were counterfeit and in others, where there was a reasonable suspicion of guilty knowledge, reliable evidence of the fact was not available. Only one case was prosecuted, two persons being tried in the Palanpur Agency; they were discharged for want of evidence.

Very cleverly executed counterfeits of hundred rupee notes of the Bombay Circle series Nos. W.C.—16, W.C.—27, Z.C.—26, Z.C.—95, Z.C.—96, Z.C.—99, Z.D.—96, G.B.—44, C.C.—72, and C.B.—44 were found to be current during 1921. Some of these series were received in the Railway takings at Dhulia, Wadi Bunder, Sangli and Madras and a large number were received in the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, from various merchants of Bombay. The police have been unable to trace these forgeries to their source.

Finger Print Bureau, Presidency proper.

28. During the year under report the strength of the Bureau consisted of 1 Inspector, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 1 clerk and 2 puttawalas. At the beginning of the year there were on record 115,669 finger impression slips and during the year 8,703 fresh slips were received for record as against 9,747 in the previous year, making a total of 124,372. Of these, 3,395 slips were eliminated in accordance with the rules, leaving a total of 120,977.

Of the 8,703 fresh slips received for record, 566 came from Bombay City, 7,692 from the Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 64 from Sind and 216 from other Presidencies and Native States. The number of slips received from the Native States in the Bombay Presidency was 165 against 214 in 1920. 931 slips were sent for record and 2,704 for search to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 20,784 against 19,374 in 1920, an increase of 1,410 slips. Of this total, 1,732 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,039 from Native States and 141 from Agencies.

In 2,871 cases, including 108 from other Presidencies and 187 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused and suspected persons were traced as against 2,762 in 1920. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 13·8 against 14·2 in the year before.

In 1,203 cases previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishments were awarded in 877 cases against 1,103 and 837 respectively in 1920. The accused received lighter punishments in 235, and the same punishments as previously awarded in 91 cases. All the former cases were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 108 cases, as against 16 in 1920, the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators or Sub-Inspectors, without a reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

Finger-Print Bureau, Sind.

The number of finger impression slips received for record in the Sind Bureau during the year was 3,242 against 3,140 in 1920. 1,581 slips were destroyed in 1921. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau is 62,668. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered in 1921 numbered 817 as against 709 in 1920. The number of slips received for search was 7,355 as against 7,213 in 1920. Of these, 1,930 were traced as against 2,028 in 1920. Six hundred and twelve slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, and to other places for record.

Miscellaneous Duties Performed.

29. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served a total of 296,284 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,333 fires, destroyed 101,192 dogs, enquired into 1,132 cases referred to them by the Magistracy and into 11,872 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 652 suicides, 5,853 accidents—635 on the railways—and 511 suspicious or sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency proper also apprehended 44 military deserters.

Personal Visitation of Serious Crime.

30. Out of 1,651 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 1,242 or 75·22 against 1,050 or 74·41 per cent. were visited by gazetted police officers.

The percentages of the scenes visited to the total serious crime in the several parts of the Presidency during 1920 and 1921 were :—

	1920.		1921.	
	Number of cases visited.	Percentage of visited to total cases.	Number of cases visited.	Percentage of visited to total cases.
Northern Division	333	91·99	365	92·40
Central Division	317	78·27	403	74·08
Southern Division	159	69·13	184	71·04
Sind	228	71·02	269	67·93
Railways	13	14·0	21	36·84
	1,050	....	1,242	....

In the Northern Division the scenes of only 30 offences, out of 395 reported, remained unvisited, the reasons for non-visitation being that 16 offences were reported to be complete, 1 was wrongly registered or reported, 3 were reported late and 10 were not visited because of more important work elsewhere at the time. The only district in the Northern Division which calls for comment in this respect is Ahmedabad where the scenes of 18 out of 103 serious offences were not visited. In regard to this district, the Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

> "Ahmedabad district heads the list of scenes unvisited. As long as there is no second Superintendent of Police in Ahmedabad this seems unavoidable. Not only because of political trouble but because of the important questions always arising in the city, the District Superintendent of Police and many of his staff are tied down to Headquarters."

In regard to these observations, it may be noted that the proposal for splitting up the Ahmedabad district, submitted long ago to Government, is still shelved for want of funds.

As regards the failure to visit the scenes of serious crimes in the Central Division, the Commissioner has observed :—

> "Of the 149 cases not visited the accused persons were arrested in 21 soon after the commission of offence. In 9 cases the complaints were found to be false, and 8 cases were of a simple nature. Such and similar reasons have been assigned for not visiting the scenes of the crimes in 111 cases. Visits by the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, were precluded on account of the Malegaon Riot cases. The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, explains that with the multifarious duties assigned to the District Superintendent of Police, it is impossible to visit all scenes of serious crime, as a fact he actually made more visits than any other District Superintendent of Police in the Division."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has stated :—

> "Though there is an improvement in this respect, many cases remained unvisited and the reasons given are not acceptable in some cases."

The Commissioner in Sind considers that the extent to which crimes classified as serious were personally investigated by gazetted officers was on the whole satisfactory. He further remarks :—

> " The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector General as to the desirability of a revision of the classification of offences for the purposes of personal investigation. In a very large proportion of the murder cases in Sind, for instance, the visit of a high police officer to the scene of offence is a sheer waste of time and energy."

Of the 36 cases on the Presidency Railways, the scenes of which remained unvisited, 1 only appertained to the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, which was not visited as it appeared at once that the scene of the offence was in the Kurundwad State, and 35 belonged to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Of the latter, 19 were thefts from running trains and were classed as serious only because the property involved in each of them was valued at Rs. 1,000 and upwards. As explained in previous reports, personal visitation in cases of this nature is seldom profitable. Out of the balance of 16, 13 were cases of placing obstruction on the railway line and in the remaining 3, the scenes could not be visited because the Superintendent of Police was engaged in connection with the Railway Police Committee, Viceregal special arrangements, strikes and the like.

In the Northern Division, Southern Division and on the Railways the percentages of scenes visited to the total requiring visitation has actually increased, while in the remaining Divisions, although it has slightly lowered, the scenes visited showed a numerical increase over the figures of 1920. The number of cases personally investigated was therefore by no means unsatisfactory.

The suggestion of the Commissioner in Sind regarding the re-classification of offences requiring personal investigation will have my attention.

Statement D—Strength of Police.

31. The sanctioned strength of the police in the Presidency, including Sind and the Railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,125 officers and 24,453 men, against 1,120 officers and 25,162 men. The variations are due to the reorganization of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, the introduction in certain districts of the schemes for converting constables on certain duties into a smaller number of head constables, and to minor additions and reductions sanctioned by Government in certain districts.

Temporary police consisting of 322 officers and men were entertained under the heads " additional police establishments " and " miscellaneous."

Cost of the Police of the Presidency.

32. The total cost of the police for the year 1921-22, inclusive of the scriptory staff, amounted to Rs. 1,39,61,450 against Rs. 1,24,40,788 in 1920-21. The rise is mainly due to the revision of the rates of pay of the Imperial and Provincial officers, of police clerical establishments, accrual of periodical increments to the officers and men of the various grades, to the concessions of the travelling allowance rules to head constables and constables which were suspended with effect from 1st August 1921, and to the reorganization of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

The average cost per policeman for the year under report as calculated on the strength up to which recruitment was allowed stood at Rs. 538-1-10 against Rs. 469-11-11. The modification of the rules governing the travelling allowance of officers and men, which have been sanctioned and brought into effect since the close of the year, and substantial retrenchments in other directions will lower the figure in future years until clamorous demands are made by the people for the restoration of efficiency in the Police Department and economies in other directions.

Statistics of other Presidencies and Provinces for 1921-22 are not available, but the figures of the average annual cost per policeman during 1920-21 for the various Presidencies of India are shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Burma	575	6	3
(2) Central Provinces	532	15	7
(3) Bengal	532	15	5
(4) Punjab	470	13	11
(5) Bombay	469	11	11
(6) Madras	462	13	4
(7) Bihar and Orissa	457	3	2
(8) Assam	437	3	5
(9) United Provinces	294	8	6

That Bombay is economical in her administration of the Police Department must be admitted when it is remembered that the pay of the constable and of the Sub-Inspector is higher in this Presidency than it is in any other part of India. The figures are as follows :—

	Average pay of Sub-Inspector.	Average pay of Constable.
Madras	102·4	19·6
Bengal	102·2	18·1
Bihar and Orissa	102·2	17·5
Burmah	97·	20·2
Punjab	111·6	18·6
Bombay	116·	21·9

The figures for Head Constables are not available but they may be taken as proportionate to the figures above, while the differences in the rates of pay of officers above the rank of Sub-Inspector are so small as to be negligible.

It is significant, in the face of these figures, that the average cost per policeman in Bombay Presidency, should be less than the average in four other provinces.

The average cost per head of the police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales in 1921 was £269-9-10 and in Scotland £282-15-5, which is roughly eight times the average cost of the police per head in Burmah, the most extravagant of the Provinces in India. Truly, at times, comparisons are odious.

Proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated.

33. The proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 5·29 square miles, 2·53 railway miles, 725 persons and 1·66 cognizable crime investigated, as against 1 to 5·15 square miles, 2·45 railway miles, 729 persons and 1·54 cognizable crime investigated in the preceding year. The proportion of police to area in England and Wales in 1921 was 1 policeman to 1·54 square miles and to population 1 policeman to 815 persons. Corresponding figures for Scotland are 1 to 4·35 square miles and 1 to 748 persons.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

34. There were 532 police stations and 776 outposts in the Presidency against 528 police stations and 800 outposts in the previous year, or a net reduction of 20 police locations. Four hundred and forty-six police stations and 595 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents. The following table shows the number of police stations and outposts that were not visited in each of the Divisions and Sind :—

	Police Stations.	Outposts.
Northern Division	12	24
Central Division	23	32
Southern Division	13	41
Sind	35	81
Railways	3	3
	86	181

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway all the police stations and outposts were visited and inspected, which is satisfactory. On the G. I. P. the three police stations which are classed as uninspected were frequently visited but inspected only partially and the three outposts could not be visited in consequence of the Superintendent of Police's pre-occupation on other work.

In the Northern Division all the police stations and outposts were visited in the Kaira District. Ahmedabad returned the largest number of unvisited police stations and outposts. In connection with the work of inspections generally, the Commissioner, Northern Division, has stated " the inspection work appears to have suffered because owing to the industrial strikes, political unrest and apprehensions of outbreaks of violence, certain District Magistrates instructed their District Superintendents of Police not to leave their Head Quarters ".

In the Central Division all the police stations and outposts were visited and inspected in Ahmednagar. The district in which the largest number of police stations and outposts remained uninspected, *viz.*, 14 police stations and 16 outposts, was Nasik ; this has been attributed to the fact that the District Superintendent of Police was engaged for some months in connection with the Malegaon Riot case.

In the Southern Division all the police stations and outposts were inspected in Kanara. The largest number of unvisited police stations and outposts was returned in Bijapur, in regard to which the Commissioner has stated :—

"The number of police stations and outposts in Bijapur remaining unvisited was 7 and 14 respectively out of 21 police stations and 18 outposts. This is not satisfactory. Previous to 1919 there were 34 outposts in Bijapur and most of these were visited every year by the previous District Superintendent of Police. The District Superintendent of Police explains that more inspection could not be done owing to serious crime, the engagement of Rao Bahadur Page in political enquiries and to a serious accident met with by Mr. O'Gorman."

In Sind, in the Upper Sind Frontier and Riverain all the police stations and outposts were inspected. Karachi returned the highest number of police stations and outposts remaining unvisited, *viz.*, 14 police stations and 30 outposts. The Commissioner has remarked as follows in connection with inspection work :—

"The inspection of stations and outposts fell somewhat short of the standard expected. For this, political agitation and the trials arising therefrom which several times interrupted the tours of inspecting officers recalling them to Head Quarters, was largely responsible. The Karachi District Superintendent of Police in particular could do very little touring during the year."

In addition to the inspection work done by the district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

	Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendent of Police, Correspondence Branch	6	1	7
Offices of Superintendent of Police, Accounts Branch	14	10	24
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters	24	25	49
Outposts	1	7	8
	45	43	88

In the Southern Range in addition to one District Superintendent of Police's office—Correspondence Branch—six such offices were partially inspected. All the Police Accounts offices in the Presidency proper were inspected by the Range Deputy Inspectors General during the year.

The Inspector General (Mr. Robertson) visited during the year, for inspection and other duties, Sadra in Mahi Kantha and Palanpur, and Bombay more than once for various purposes. He also escorted His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught during his journey in this Presidency. I visited Malegaon in the Nasik District in connection with riots there, Simla—to give evidence before the Military Requirements Committee, Mahableshwar—to confer with the Commissioner, Central Division, in connection with the additional police to be imposed at Malegaon, and several times Bombay for various purposes. I also escorted His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales throughout his journeys in this Presidency.

Speaking generally, the work of inspection suffered throughout the Presidency by reason of the heavy burden of extra work thrown upon all officers by the intensive political unrest which was the feature of the year. Systematic touring was impossible in most districts since trouble or expected trouble necessitated the presence of the District Superintendent of Police at his Head Quarters.

The activities of the administrative officers were restricted by their being compelled to keep their touring expenses within reduced travelling allowance grants and my own movements were further restricted by (1) the Royal visit in November and (2) the preparation of the Budget Estimates, which compelled me to remain in close communion with my office for the greater part of the cold weather touring season.

Statement E—Armament.

35. During the year under report there was no change in the armament of the force. The Martini-Henri muskets and carbines now in the hands of the police are fast becoming unserviceable and the question of re-arming the police with more modern weapons is under the consideration of the Government of India.

A number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are still without revolvers; they are being armed as funds permit.

Punishments.

36. There was an increase of 66 in the number of officers and men punished, departmentally and by the courts, the total number punished being 2,002 against 1,936 in 1920. Of the total punishments, 1,911 were departmental and 91 judicial against 1,784 and 152 respectively in 1920. The Southern Division returned the lowest percentage of punishments (4·47) and the Central Division the highest (12·86). The percentages in the remaining Divisions were 7·60 in the Northern Division, 7·45 on the Presidency Railways, and, 7·12 in Sind. When compared with the percentages of 1920, there were fewer punishments in 1921 in the Northern Division, Southern Division and Sind and the reverse was the case elsewhere. In the Northern Division, Kaira with 11·77, once more returned the highest percentage of punishmets, though it was considerably lower than in 1920 (14·74) and 1919 (20·6), and Broach the lowest (4·34). In the Central Division, West Khandesh registered the highest percentage (19·53) and Ahmednagar the lowest (4·04). In the Southern Division, the districts recording the highest and lowest percentages were Kanara (10·54) and Belgaum (1·41). As regards Sind, the extremes were Hyderabad (2·12) and Sind Railways (22·12).

Although, compared with the previous year's figures, the total punishments recorded an increase, they were, in proportion to the actual strength, about the same, the percentages of punishments to the actual strength being 8·39 in 1921 and 8·10 in 1920. The substantial reduction in the number of men judicially punished is satisfactory.

Rewards.

37. The total rewards—by promotion, good service tickets and money grants—dropped from 13,807 in 1920 to 10,356 in 1921—a reduction of 3,451 rewards. Of the total rewards, 24 were by way of special promotions as against 17 in the year before. The percentage of officers and men rewarded declined from 57·77 in 1920 to 43·44 in 1921. The total amount spent on money rewards in the Presidency proper alone fell from Rs. 54,434 in 1920 to Rs. 45,828 in 1921.

The decrease, which has been shared by all Divisions and Sind and with few exceptions by all the districts, was not due to any deterioration, but to the limitations imposed by financial conditions. The grant, which was previously a provincial item and elastic, has now become a strictly limited allotment and orders were accordingly issued directing strict economy. The Commissioner in Sind has expressed himself in regard to such economies in the following terms :—

> "Considerations of economy led to a reduction in the number of rewards, which fell from 3,082 to 2,651. In view of the present impossibility, owing to the almost general introduction of the incremental pay system, of rewarding good service by the alternative method of granting special promotion, it is doubtful whether such economy is well advised."

I am in complete agreement with these views. If a spirit of zeal and keenness is to be fostered in the force, outstanding work must be rewarded either by a money reward or by accelerated promotion. The incremental system of payment has the serious defect that it precludes the possibility of accelerated promotion. The solution lies in the delegation, to the officers who enrol them, of power to grant advance increments up to a specified percentage to men who perform meritorious work. Proposals to this end are under consideration and will shortly be submitted for the orders of Government.

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers :—

Rao Bahadur—Rao Saheb Shanker Sadashiv Metker, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb—Inspector Vithal Annaji Kakde.

The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal :—

Mr. I. C. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. A. Megha, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sub-Inspector D. K. Mandavker, Criminal Investigation Department.

Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa Bhagappa, Dharwar.
Constable Tatya Gyanu, Nasik District.
Constable Shripat Pawji, Nasik District.

Government were pleased to acknowledge the services of the under-noted officers :—

(1) Mr. M. A. O'Gorman, in connection with the shooting down of the notorious outlaw, Ebhal Patgir, in Kathiawar,

(2) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, in connection with the prompt and resourceful action taken by him in connection with the riot at Malegaon, and

(3) Mr. C. S. Marston and Mr. D'Silva in connection with the riot at Dharwar.

Education.

38. The year under report showed an increase in the number of literate officers and men, namely, 968 officers and 12,939 men in 1921 against 955 and 12,867 respectively in 1920. This improvement is due to improved pay and prospects and to the grant of literacy allowances to the men.

As regards the proposals to open primary schools at the Head Quarters police lines for the children of policemen, allusion to which was made in the last two reports, it is unfortunate that Government were compelled to shelve the scheme on account of financial stringency. As Government were pleased in their review on the last report to recognize that the institution of such schools was a matter of the greatest importance, I need not dilate on the subject. It will suffice to commend the scheme to the sympathetic consideration of those Members of the Legislative Council who advocate the wide extension of facilities for primary education.

Resignations.

39. Resignations continued to decrease as the following figures will show :—

1917	..	..	..	1,425
1918	..	..	..	1,060
1919	..	..	..	955
1920	..	..	..	864
1921	..	..	..	654

The number for the year under report was less than that for the previous year by 210, considerably less than half of the number in 1917 and the smallest during the ten years beginning with 1912. The measures undertaken in recent years for the amelioration of the conditions of service of the constabulary have had a telling effect on the figures of resignations from year to year. But I fear that the improvement will receive a serious set-back in view of the rigid curtailment in concessions in the travelling allowance rules, of economies in rewards and as a result of retrenchments effected in diverse other ways, which have undoubtedly created a feeling of uneasiness and discontent among all ranks of the force.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

40. Vacancies stood at the close of the year at 1,023 (923 for the Presidency and 100 for Sind) against 1,667 (1,552 for the Presidency and 115 for Sind) at the end of the previous year. No valuable inferences can, however, be drawn from these figures since in 1920, 1,000 vacancies were reserved in the Presidency proper under the orders of Government for financial reasons. After the removal of the embargo on the recruitment, the number of vacancies in the Presidency proper stood at 945 in June 1921 and receded to 923 at the end of the year. The largest numbers of vacancies were returned by Poona (126), Broach (108), Ahmedabad (92) and Surat (92).

There were 1,745 enlistments during the year against 2,120 in 1920. In the Presidency proper difficulties were experienced in obtaining suitable recruits in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Thana, Nasik and Poona. It is hoped that the duty allowance sanctioned at the end of the year to men serving in these and at certain other uncongenial centres will ease the situation. As regards Sind, the Commissioner has stated :—

> " The number of vacancies in the force fell to 100 as the result of the improved pay of the constabulary, and would have been still further reduced but for the orders from Government to suspend recruiting."

In 1921, the number of casualties in the force, inclusive of deaths, was 1,845. Of these only 220, or roughly a percentage of 11·92 of the total casualties, retired

on pension or gratuity. In the Metropolitan Police, of 1,396 officers and men who left the force in 1920, 863 retired on pension or gratuity, yielding a percentage of 65 on the total casualties. The inference is obvious. Either the conditions of service of the constabulary in India require substantial improvement, or the period of service should be reduced to 25 years.

Health.

41. The statistics relative to the health of the force show an improvement in certain districts and a deterioration in others, the latter, unfortunately, being in excess. The highest percentages of sickness were among the police of Kanara (257·45) Kolaba (152) and Ratnagiri (96·12).

The decrease in deaths from 342 in 1920 to 276 in 1921 is satisfactory.

Escapes and Recaptures.

42. Two hundred and forty persons escaped from custody during the year, 37 from jails and lockups, 182 from the custody of the police and 21 from the custody of the village police, against a total of 177 in 1920. The recaptures were comparatively slightly more in the year under report than in the preceding one, the percentage of recaptures to escapes being 70·41 in 1921 to 68·92 in 1920.

Supply.

43. A sum of Rs. 1,49,000 in round figures was expended during the financial year 1921-22 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other supplies for the police in the Presidency proper against Rs. 3,09,400 in the year before. While the decrease is satisfactory, being due partly to the issue of stringent orders for the observance of economy and partly to compliance in 1920-21 with the accumulated demands of the previous years, economy in the issue of clothing and accoutrements must inevitably lead to unduly high expenditure in future years.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops. Supplementary Statement II.

44. Three hundred and forty-nine shops were licensed to deal in arms in 1921 against 399 in 1920. Of the former, 291 were inspected by gazetted police officers as compared with 267 in 1920. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms stood at 28,708 against 23,502 in 1920.

The total number of cases instituted for breaches of licenses was 21, of which 11 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 1,230. In the previous year, the total number of such cases was 33, with convictions in 13 cases, while the fine inflicted aggregated to Rs. 768 only.

The work of the Prosecuting Staff.

45. The Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency, including Sind, conducted 6,144 cases against 5,088 in 1920. The number ending in conviction was 4,227 against 3,575 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 68·79 of the total conducted as compared with 70·26 in 1920. The percentage shows a slight falling off, which was probably due to the substantial increase (1,056 cases) in the number of cases conducted.

The head constables conducted 8,401 cases against 8,008 in 1920. They were less successful in the year under report than in 1920, having been able to secure convictions in 6,176 cases or a percentage of 73·51 over the total conducted as compared with 6,378 cases ending in conviction or a percentage of 79·64 in 1920.

The utility and the strength of the staff of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors came under the scrutiny of the Retrenchment Committee. The Committee have suggested certain reductions in the strength and the employment in local areas of local Sub-Assistant Government Pleaders in lieu of the Police Prosecutors. This suggestion, which has been examined in consultation with Superintendents of Police, has been universally deprecated as being calculated to lead to greater expenditure and to decreased efficiency. The Commissioner in Sind, writing on the subject, states :—

> " It is doubtful, however, whether matters in this respect would be improved by employing the services of local pleaders and this agency would probably prove more costly The recruitment of a personnel of higher qualifications is more likely to secure the object in view, and it is satisfactory to note that, as a result of the encouragement afforded by the

recent appointment of a Prosecuting Inspector as Assistant Public Prosecutor, the Deputy Inspector General has been able to enlist the services of four pleaders with the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. as prosecuting Sub-Inspectors."

Drill.

46. In spite of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times the drill of the force of the Presidency proper and Sind continued to be satisfactory.

Special attention has been paid to training the men in the use of the "lathi". It is probable, however, that the "lathi" will in the course of time be supplanted by a light ash plant. A Frenchman who had incurred the enmity of the Apaches in Paris, extricated himself on several occasions from a dangerous situation by vigorously attacking his assailants with his umbrella; seeing the possibilities of a short and comparatively light weapon in the hands of a man skilled in its use, he perfected a system of "stick-defence" which is now being widely taught in Europe. Mr. Lang, Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, studied this system while on leave and has trained a number of policemen in Kathiawar since his return. The men seem to take naturally to the art and have proved themselves to be apt pupils. Selected men from other districts are being sent to Kathiawar for training, and in the course of time the new method of defence will be taught in each district. The principle underlying the system of stick defence is that man is a comparatively easily vulnerable animal and that a heavy bludgeon is not needed to incapacitate him; a light and handy weapon, therefore, in the hands of a trained man gives him the advantage of speed over the untrained man armed with the heavy bludgeon such as is usually affected by the rioter. The Indian constable, with his supple wrist and natural litheness, should prove particularly formidable when properly trained in the new art.

Musketry.

47. The results of the musketry course for the year under report were seriously vitiated by the necessity for excluding the whole of the ordinary armed police of the Dharwar district. Circumstances had prevented officers of gazetted rank from superintending the musketry practices of the bulk of the armed police in the district and the returns showed so phenomenal an improvement over the results of previous years that it was impossible not to suspect their accuracy. The District Superintendent of Police was therefore directed himself to superintend a further course of shooting by the men who had been shown in the suspected returns as having made phenomenal scores. The results proved conclusively that the returns were grossly inaccurate, and I was reluctantly compelled to disqualify the whole district, possibly thereby punishing the innocent with the guilty.

No detailed comparison for the Presidency as a whole with the results for 1920 is therefore possible. It may be stated however that there was on the whole a gratifying improvement in the percentage of marksmen in the rifle squad, while there were signs of general falling off in the results of the ordinary armed police. This was only to be expected as the armament has seriously deteriorated with age. The inaccuracy of the present Martini-Henri muskets has already been brought to the notice of Government.

As regards individual districts, the number of marksmen increased in Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Kanara, the most noticeable increase being in Ahmedabad (81). The districts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Kolaba returned decreases, the most notable falls being in East Khandesh (from 289 to 145), West Khandesh (from 112 to 43) and Surat (from 101 to 28).

In Sind the number of marksmen remained almost the same, the numbers being 1,002 in 1921 and 1,007 in 1920. Karachi, Larkana and Nawabshah showed decreases, while the other districts recorded increases. The fall was most marked in Karachi (from 199 to 115) and the increase in the Upper Sind Frontier (from 175 to 253).

Out of 426 Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants armed with revolvers in the Presidency proper, 351 went through the complete course against 362 in 1920. 80 against 76 in 1920 were declared marksmen, giving a percentage of 18·78 over the total strength against 18·31 in 1920. Efforts are being made to improve the standard of shooting among these officers.

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was distributed as prizes among the winners of the different competitions in the Presidency proper and Rs. 400 in Sind. The first prizes were awarded as follows :—

Presidency Police.

Rifle Squad	Kolaba District.
Mounted Police	Ahmedabad.
Ordinary Police	Sholapur.
Revolvers	Ahmedabad.

Sind.

Rifle Squad	Foot Police ..	Karachi.
	Mounted Police ..	Upper Sind Frontier.
Ordinary Mounted Police ..		Upper Sind Frontier.
Ordinary Police		Hyderabad.

Buildings.

48. In the Presidency proper a sum of Rs. 9,40,000 in round figures (7,66,000 on major works and 1,74,000 on minor works) was expended in 1921 against 12,04,000 in 1920. In Sind the amount spent rose slightly from Rs. 4,95,000 in 1920 to Rs. 5,01,000 in 1921 (Rs. 3,87,000 on major works and Rs. 1,14,000 on minor works). The total sum spent in the entire Presidency, however, dropped from Rs. 16,99,000 in 1920 to Rs. 14,41,000 in the year of report. This regrettable reduction was necessitated by financial considerations. It was stated in the last report that the revised estimates for providing quarters in the Presidency proper for police still unprovided with quarters amounted to Rs. 1,64,00,000 ; a similar estimate for Sind amounts to Rs. 25,00,000. These estimates will, of course, be curtailed in consequence of the extensive reductions in the strength undertaken under Government orders. Nevertheless, the expenditure necessary will still be enormous and the prospects of providing Government quarters for policemen even in the remote future seem slender. As pointed out in the last report, efficiency, discipline and the preparedness of the police to deal with sudden emergencies are seriously impaired by the necessity of housing the men, often in highly insanitary surroundings, in scattered private quarters.

Village Police.

49. The number of cases in which the village police rendered special assistance was 646 against 540 in 1920. Their services were recognized by monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 4,595 and by the grant of 84 good service tickets. On the other hand 313 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty as compared with 376 in 1920. Of the former, 278 were punished departmentally and 110, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted, 61 being convicted. Forty-four Patils in Kanara were dismissed for striking and calling themselves " non-co-operators."

The usual complaints regarding the uselessness and inefficiency of the village police and their failure to assist the regular police find a place in several district reports, and the suggestion to transfer the control over them to the police has once more been repeated.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Commissioner, Southern Division, have written as follows :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division—

" In my opinion there is often a good deal of jealousy between the subordinate police and the village police. In investigation the former want all the kudos and rewards, and naturally do not secure adequate help from the village staff. More liberal rewards to the village police would probably result in more co-operation and better police work."

The Commissioner, Southern Division—

" The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, emphasises the transfer of control over the village police from Revenue Department to the District Superintendent of Police. In the first place the Police Patils who are generally men of status and influence would not like the change on the ground of sentiment. Nor would the District Superintendent of Police understand how to make appointments under the Watan Act which in many cases are most complicated. Moreover it would not be advisable to put them under the police, whereby their value as witnesses would be discounted by Magistrates. Lastly, a large majority of Patils do both Revenue and Police Patils' work and would have two masters to serve. The Patils are men of power in their own villages and they can be turned to good

account by keeping them under the control of Revenue authorities. Under the present law, they are responsible for crime in their villages and are bound to assist the police investigation and detection work: this is sufficient."

Proposals for the reformation of the village police, allusion to which was made in the last report, are still under consideration. It is obvious, however, that any substantial improvement must mean extra expenditure and no proposal to organize the village police can, on these terms, be regarded as a practical proposition.

As a palliative, measures are being undertaken to give the Patels rough instructions as to their own obligations and as to the duties of the village police serving under them. A pamphlet has been drawn up and has been submitted to Government for approval.

Incidents of note.

50. During the year under report Poona was honoured by the visits of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on 25th February 1921 and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 19th November 1921. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stones of the Maratha War Memorial and of the Shivaji Memorial. His Royal Highness journeyed from Bombay through the Presidency to Udaipur when extensive police arrangements were made for his safety.

The following is a list of the strikes that occurred during the year in the Presidency proper and in Sind :—

Date.	District.	How settled.
	INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.	
	Ahmedabad.	
January to December 1921.	....	Strikes lasting for a day or two occurred in almost all the mills. They were amicably settled by the Managers. Labour unrest was apparent throughout the year.
	Broach.	
February and March 1921.	Whittle Mills and Saraswati Mills ..	A request for a bonus was refused; the strikers resumed duty unconditionally in the middle of March.
November 1921 ..	Two local Mills ..	Increase of wages and bonus granted.
	Belgaum.	
6th April to 9th April 1921	Gokak Mills ..	Hours of working reduced, leave rules made more liberal and a bonus for good attendance approved.
	Railway Strikes.	
10th March 1921 ..	Barsi Light Railway Workshop, Kurduwadi.	The strikers resumed duty unconditionally.
23rd May 1921 to 25th May 1921.	Matunga Carriage and Wagon Department.	Do. do
23rd September 1921 to 12th October 1921.	Parel Railway Workshops ..	Request to disburse pay on a fixed date. granted.
	MISCELLANEOUS STRIKES.	
	Kolaba district.	
January and February 1921.	Talatti strike ..	The strikers resumed duty unconditionally; some of them were dismissed and were not allowed to rejoin.
	Karachi.	
14th and 15th February 1921.	The Municipal Workshop labourers on daily wages.	Increase of 25 per cent. in wages granted.
21st February 1921 ..	One hundred and fifty men of the workshop of Messrs. Herman Mohatta & Co.	Increase of 25 per cent. in wages granted.
26th April 1921 ..	All the workmen of Messrs. T. Cosser & Co.	Reduction of working hours granted.
5th November 1921 ..	Nineteen out of twenty boy peons of the Government Telegraph Office struck owing to stoppage of house rent allowance.	The Superintendent engaged other boy peons in place of the strikers.
20th December 1921 ..	Seventy-five out of three hundred coolies of the Burmah Oil Company for higher wages.	The Manager engaged new men as labour was plentiful.
	Sukkur.	
31st March 1921 ..	Two hundred and fifty men of the Railway Workshop.	The strikers resumed duty in the hope that their demands would be favourably considered.
27th June 1921 ..	One thousand two hundred and fifty men of the Railway Workshop.	The strikers resumed duty on being told that the Agent, North-Western Railway, had been approached.

Industrial strikes were comparatively fewer in 1921 than in 1920. Military aid was not invoked in connection with any strike.

Working of the Police Training School.

51. Mr. G. S. Wilson was the Principal of the School up to the 2nd October 1921, when he handed over charge to Mr. P. M. Stewart, who held charge to the end of the year. The course commenced on the 5th January 1921. The number of students during the first term of the course was 82, which was made up of 47 (18 head constables and 29 outsiders) from the Presidency proper, 17 (2 head constables and 15 outsiders) from Sind, 9 (5 head constables and 4 outsiders) from Bombay City, 3 head constables from the Agencies and 6 from various States. As a result of the first terminal examination, 8 students were discharged as being unlikely to pass the final examination and become good police officers and 1 student from Sind—a head constable—absented himself after the vacation. The number of students in the second term was thus 73. All, with the exception of one who was given leave on account of his brother's illness, appeared for the second terminal examination. One student (a head constable from Bombay City) passed with honours, 45 (17 head constables and 28 outsiders) passed and 26 (7 head constables and 19 outsiders) failed. The percentage of the passes to the total number appearing for the examination was 63·9. The low percentage of passes was due entirely to the method of examinations which were of a more practical and searching nature than was the case in the previous years.

During the year under report, the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police left the School, on being gazetted to districts :—

Messrs. Farrant, Coghlan and Maule-Cole.

The following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School during 1921 :—

Messrs. Fleming, Shujat Ali and J. C. Wilson.

The services of Mr. Fleming were dispensed with during the year on medical grounds.

The health of the students was good and their conduct satisfactory.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, who visited the School in May 1921 made the following remarks on its working :—

> "I visited the School this morning and was very pleased with all that I saw. Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated on the progress that the students have made since the term began. The physical training and drill movements were executed very satisfactorily.
>
> "Mr. Wilson is taking great interest in his work and deserves credit for the satisfactory state of affairs."

These remarks I endorse.

Administrative and Other Changes.

52. There were in 1921 no administrative changes worth mentioning. The redistribution of police stations and outposts resulted in an increase of 4 police stations and in the reduction of 24 outposts.

Miscellaneous.

53. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 7,794 was afforded to 88 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows Fund" for constabulary.

During the year under report donations to the extent of Rs. 3,650 were also sanctioned to 5 European subordinate officers, in three cases to cover expenses in connection with illness and in the remaining cases to defray expenses of the voyage to England from the fund "for providing passages for the wives and children of the European police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness."

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of the Ratnagiri, Thana, Ahmednagar West Khandesh, Satara, Kaira, Poona, Surat, Belgaum and Bijapur districts and the B. B. and C. I. Railway continued to prosper during the year. A similar organization was established during the year at Kanara.

During the year 1,437 officers and men from the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund and 7 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance policies.

The number of policemen in the Presidency proper who were sued for indebtedness in the Civil Courts was 393 against 391 in 1920.

Needs of the Department.

54. The urgent outstanding needs of the Department as stated in the last report were :—

(1) The establishment of a Detective Training College.

(2) The reorganization of—

(*a*) the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department,

(*b*) the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

(3) The introduction of the Sub-Divisional Scheme.

(4) The formation of police armed reserves at certain centres.

(5) The divisions into two charges of the districts of

(*a*) Ahmedabad, (*b*) Poona, (*c*) Karachi.

(6) The reinstitution of mounted police in the districts where they have not yet been re-employed.

(7) The grant of duty allowance to head constables and constables in certain areas where living is comparatively expensive and where the work of the police is heavy and uncongenial.

It was only found possible during the year to supply items Nos. (2) (*b*) and (7). The remaining needs could not be considered for want of funds.

Salient Features.

55. The outstanding feature of the year was the large increase in serious crime, especially in violent crime against the person and against the person and property. I have given in the body of the Report the causes which explain this rise. They may be summarised as follows :—

The general contempt for Law and Order fostered by the non-co-operation movement, which reached its zenith in the year under report; the preoccupation of the police over political agitation and its resulting activities; famine conditions in certain districts; a general spirit of unrest in the industrial world which was turned to full advantage by the political agitator; and, finally, the withdrawal of large numbers of police from their normal duties in connection with the two Royal Visits.

It is highly satisfactory to be able to report that, in spite of intensive efforts on the part of the enemies of Government to seduce them from their allegiance and to add to the already heavy burden of their social disabilities, the police throughout the year were true to their salt. The record of the year has been a record of good work, well performed, often under conditions of great hardship.

Concluding Remarks.

56. The number of officers on duty in the Imperial cadre throughout the year was in considerable defect and it was impossible to post Assistant Superintendents to most of the districts at which provision is made on the sanctioned cadre for such officers. In Ahmedabad, for instance, it was only possible to appoint an additional Deputy Superintendent to assist the Superintendent in a year of exceptional difficulty. The position at the close of the year was serious and, unless drastic measures are taken in the immediate future to improve the prospects of officers in the Imperial Police and to compensate them for the arduous and uncongenial nature of their duties, the Service as at present constituted will cease to exist. Officers are retiring on proportionate pension at an alarming rate and fresh candidates are not coming forward to take their place.

In accordance with the principle laid down in connection with the Reforms that 22 per cent. of the appointments of the Imperial cadre should be filled by directly appointed Indians, one vacancy was offered for competition at the close of the year. Advertisements in the Public Press brought in 67 applications; of these all but 16 had to be rejected as the candidates did not satisfy the educational or physical standard laid down. The remainder were invited to appear before the Selection Committee; 14 of them appeared, but the Committee were unable to select a single candidate as fit to sit for the competitive examination. The material presenting itself for selection was far short of the required standard. This result may have been fortuitous and better material may present itself during the current year, but I incline to the opinion that a career in the police does not offer sufficient attractions to secure the stamp of graduate that we require. If my fears are not

groundless, it will be necessary to reduce the educational standard laid down, for the needs of the Service would be better met by the appointment of men of action than of men of studious tendencies. Good social status and a knowledge of men and of affairs are of far greater value to a police offcer than familiarity with the dffierential calculus and Mill's works on Political Economy ; and it has yet to be proved that the educational system of India turns out in sufficient numbers to man the public Services young men who combine the qualities of deep learning with physical and moral stamina. Until definite proof is forthcoming that such men are available and that they are ready to join the Police, it is essential to retain unimpaired the Service as it is at present constituted. The need for economy, and the consequent loss of efficiency throughout the Force, renders it all the more imperative that there should be no falling off in the quality of the Imperial officer.

I am optimist enough to believe that the gulf which is now fixed between the Police and the Public whom they serve is very largely artificial. The Political agitator and the Policeman are seldom able in any country, least of all in India, to be on friendly terms with one another. Being by the nature of his calling the more vociferous, the Political Agitator' s opinion of the Policeman' s shortcomings is more loudly proclaimed than is the Policeman' s opinion of the Agitator. The Agitator has thus been able to influence the Public against the Policeman. But it is clear that the Public are growing tired of the Agitator and, with the restoration of normal prices and normal conditions of life, the Police and the Public will soon find that they cannot get on without each other and that they have indeed little to quarrel about. Signs are not wanting that the pendulum has already begun to swing in this direction. In Bombay City, I am assured, the relations between the police and the Public have undergone a remarkable change for the better in the past few months. It is inevitable that such a change should make itself felt in the fullness of time in the Mofussil. When this happy day arrives, the police will be able to embark upon an era of real progress, backed by the goodwill of the Public. We may then look forward to seeing many of our problems solving themselves, for service in the Police will be shorn of many of its disabilities and we may confidently expect a better stamp of recruit in all branches of the force.

The extensive retrenchments that have been forced upon us by the financial situation during the current year will bring it home to many who have been in the habit of taking things for granted that money spent on security is money well spent. It is not too much to hope that when this truth has been realised and when the financial horizon is clearer the Legislative Council will be more inclined to lend a favourable ear to our demands for the means to improve the service of the Police to the Country.

In a year of abnormal difficulty, in which all have helped to shoulder the burden, it is difficult to select the names of officers deserving of special mention. I would however bring to the favourable notice of Government the work of the following officers :—

1. Mr. C. S. Marston for his work in connection with the Dharwar Riot case and for his administration of a heavy criminal charge.

2. Mr. G. S. Wilson for his work at the Central Police Training School.

3. Mr. I. C. Boyd for his administration of the important district of Poona in a time of peculiar difficulty.

4. Mr. D. Healy for his efficient administration of the onerous and difficult charge of Ahmedabad.

5. Mr. G. A. Shillidy for his work in connection with the Malegaon Riots in particular and his administration of the important district of Nasik in general.

6. Mr. A. C. J. Bailey for his consistently good work on the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, and particularly for his successful preventive measures against running train thieves on the South East Section of the G. I. P. Railway.

7. Mr. H. M. Haslehust for his commendable zeal and energy in ridding the Kaira district of dacoits.

8. Mr. W. L. K. Herapath for a year of solid good work in the East Khandesh district.

9. Mr. F. W. O' Gorman for excellent work in the Bijapur district.

10. Mr. H. R. Kothavala for his services in connection with the tours of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales.

11. Mr. M. A. O' Gorman for his successful operations against outlaws in Kathiawar.

My thanks are also due to the Deputy Inspectors General of Police, in particular to Mr. K. C. Rushton whose work in connection with the Malegaon Riot cases was of the highest value. Mr. W. C. Holman and Mr. J. B. Jenkins were of the greatest assistance to me ; I was sorry to lose the services of the former on his transfer to Bombay City at the close of the year.

To Mr. J. R. Jacob, my Personal Assistant, I am indebted for a year of consistent hard work. It is very largely to his application and attention to detail that Government owe such economies in the Department as have been achieved.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, brings to notice the good work of Mr. H. S. Needham, his Personal Assistant.

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, makes special mention of Messrs. Curry, Butler, Rowland, Bennett and Barker among Superintendents and Messrs. Narayandas, Tahilram and Chimandas among Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Commissioner in Sind has acknowledged the services of Mr. D. G. Ommanney as Deputy Inspector General, Sind.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Inspector General of Police.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1921.

Districts.	Cognizable crime reported during 1921 Total Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).	Murders reported during 1921.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Cases of receiving stolen property.	Total serious crimes	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·676	0·032	0·014	0·042	0·028	0·530	0·483	0·024	1·149	
2. Broach	1·436	0·025	0·012	0·022	0·012	0·555	0·289	0·022	0·942	
3. Kaira	1·701	0·049	0·022	0·098	0·045	0·472	0·417	0·018	1·123	
4. Panch Mahals	1·971	0·029	0·021	0·021	0·029	0·701	0·618	0·072	1·493	
5. Surat	0·907	0·005	0·007	0·011	0·011	0·302	0·274	0·004	0·618	
6. Thana	1·593	0·050	0·013	0·032	0·068	0·444	0·575	0·031	1·190	
7. Bombay Suburban District ..	5·594	0·032	..	0·039	0·078	1·400	2·257	0·058	3·873	
Total, Northern Division ..	0·179	0·028	0·006	0·041	0·037	0·514	0·520	0·027	1·184	
8. Ahmednagar	1·443	0·030	0·009	0·041	0·046	0·460	0·593	0·045	1·226	
9. East Khandesh	1·608	0·013	0·006	0·067	0·055	0·518	0·632	0·072	1·367	
10. West Khandesh	1·413	0·015	0·001	0·045	0·059	0·497	0·551	0·028	1·198	
11. Nasik	2·443	0·036	0·006	0·085	0·051	0·940	0·892	0·145	2·156	
12. Poona	2·938	0·024	0·006	0·025	0·064	0·768	1·453	0·040	2·384	
13. Satara	1·758	0·021	0·007	0·037	0·032	0·404	0·659	0·045	1·288	
14. Sholapur	1·396	0·022	0·005	0·030	0·044	0·307	0·656	0·040	0·107	
Total, Central Division ..	1·903	0·023	0·006	0·047	0·059	0·563	0·795	0·060	1·556	
15. Belgaum	1·164	0·049	0·014	0·027	0·038	0·405	0·376	0·028	0·933	
16. Bijapur	1·202	0·031	0·007	0·048	0·047	0·357	0·385	0·023	0·902	
17. Dharwar	1·482	0·034	0·007	0·013	0·078	0·493	0·499	0·030	1·158	
18. Kanara	0·955	0·017	0·002	0·002	0·022	0·229	0·448	0·014	0·736	
19. Kolaba	1·021	0·004	0·004	0·003	0·007	0·266	0·413	0·024	0·726	
20. Ratnagiri	0·305	0·004	..	..	0·008	0·056	0·142	..	0·212	
Total, Southern Division ..	0·030	0·025	0·006	0·016	0·036	0·303	0·358	0·001	0·766	
Total, Presidency proper (including Railways)	1·835	0·025	0·008	0·036	0·046	0·474	0·809	0·042	1·443	
21. Karachi	4·477	0·023	0·020	0·014	0·057	0·935	2·193	0·158	7·880	
22. Hyderabad	4·181	0·041	0·034	0·005	0·031	1·314	1·569	0·174	7·353	
23. Sukkur	3·352	0·043	0·029	0·009	0·017	1·120	1·171	0·156	5·902	
24. Larkana	3·371	0·078	0·043	0·001	0·068	1·098	1·008	0·217	6·478	
25. Thar and Parkar	2·359	0·032	0·017	0·005	0·029	0·481	1·312	0·085	4·314	
26. Upper Sind Frontier	3·387	0·178	0·103	0·016	0·054	0·739	1·201	0·232	5·913	
27. Nawabshah	3·339	0·064	0·028	0·007	0·019	1·103	1·298	0·186	6·047	
Total, Sind (including Railways)..	3·822	0·058	0·035	0·008	0·039	1·029	1·736	0·182	3·090	
Total for Presidency and Sind (including Railways) ..	2·195	0·031	0·013	0·031	0·045	0·574	0·977	0·067	1·741	

NO. JUDL.-400 OF 1922.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
Government House, Karachi, June 1922.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1921. Copies have been sent to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

2. Mr. Ommanney held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General throughout the year. As regards district charges there were numerous changes, the Upper Sind Frontier district being the only one that remained all the year under one officer. The Sind C. I. D. charge was also fortunate in this latter respect.

Charges.

3. The number of cognizable reported offences rose from 12,195 to 12,944, though it fell short of the record for 1919, which reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 13,430. There is little doubt that the increase on the present occasion was largely due to the after-effects of the unfavourable agricultural year of 1920-21. The more prosperous conditions resulting from the high inundation of 1921 did not begin to operate till late in the year. It may be that some part of the increase is attributable, as the Deputy Inspector-General suggests, to stricter registration, but this can only be surmised. Another probable factor was the general encouragement afforded to the less law-abiding elements of society by the intensive political propaganda which was so prominent a feature of the year. In the Larkana district the return of the 'muhajirin,' who included a large number of badmashes, is assigned as the cause of the increase, just as their absence from the district was regarded as the cause of the marked decrease in crime during the preceding year. The increase in the Upper Sind Frontier district, where the number of offences nearly doubled itself, was undoubtedly primarily due to the influx of famine-stricken tribesmen from over the border. The only charges which show any notable decrease are the Karachi and Hyderabad districts and the Sind Railways. In the first-named case the diminution was confined to the district area, Karachi city, seriously under-policed as it is, showing no improvement. On the other hand the application of more vigilant night patrolling in the city is reported to be the reason for the improvement in the figures for the Hyderabad charge. On the Railways the absence of the wheat export traffic and certain novel precautions taken by the Railway staff reduced thefts from running trains.

Reported crime.

4. The number of cases struck off as untrue declined from 2,803 to 2,588, the percentage proportion of such cases being reduced from 19·11 to 16·80. About one-fifth of these excluded cases were classed as maliciously false. Prosecutions were instituted in 64 cases, and out of 36 which were concluded before the end of the year 21 were successful. These results can hardly be regarded as satisfactory in themselves, but they show a slight improvement on the preceding year's record, and it is notoriously difficult to bring home a charge of making a maliciously false complaint, especially in Sind, where cases are so liable to be spoilt by the witnesses being induced to turn round. The number of complaints dealt with under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, as being vexatious was 81, practically the same as in the previous year. Most of the District Magistrates refer to the difficulty experienced in sufficiently impressing magistrates with the importance of having recourse to this provision of the law for the discouragement of vexatious complaints. Circulars and general instructions are, however, of little use in such a case, and the Commissioner believes that until District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates make it a regular practice to call for the record of cases

Excluded cases.

ending in discharge and personally censuring the magistrate in any specific case of improper omission to proceed under section 250 or of failure to impose an adequate penalty under it, there will be no appreciable improvement in this respect.

Ratio of crime and police to population.

5. The proportion of cognizable crime reported to population, which works out at 3·95 per thousand, would place Sind third among the provinces according to the statistics for 1919, while the proportion for the whole Bombay Presidency was only 2·37. The proportion in Sind of cognizable offences investigated to police was 3·03 offences per policeman. The corresponding ratio in the previous year for the whole Presidency was only 2·30. It is evident that the Sind Police have a considerably heavier task to perform than that of the Police in the Presidency proper.

Details of true cases.

6. Murders and cognate offences were exceptionally numerous during the year, the total being 29 per cent. above the previous triennial average. The increase was most noticeable in the Nawabshah district. The great majority of these cases in Sind are, however, the outcome of intrigues with women and blood feuds between Baluch tribesmen and as such hardly controllable by the police. The number of dacoities and robberies was also larger than usual, but only one out of the 20 dacoity cases was a really serious dacoity. The Thar Parkar case referred to by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was rather an instance of the assertion of alleged property rights over land than a case of robbery for purposes of gain. House-breakings exceeded the triennial average by 154. On the other hand the number of thefts, though slightly larger than in the previous year, was rather below the triennial average. But the proportion of cattle-thefts was higher, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police is probably correct in his conclusion that this was due partly to the greater demand for animals and partly to reduced activity under Chapter VIII.

Investigation results.

7. The Sind Police had to deal during the year with 9,712 real cases under the Indian Penal Code as against 9,229 in the preceding year. The percentage of undetected cases was 50·60. This is the best result that has been obtained for the past five years and compares not altogether unfavourably with the previous year's figure for the whole Presidency, which was only 5 per cent. lower. As usual, the poorest results were obtained in the Sind Railways and the Riverain charges, the crime conditions to be dealt with in their case being especially difficult. The Deputy Inspector-General refers to the advent in the larger towns of the professional criminal from outside and he instances the case of a gang of house-breakers from the Central Provinces who operated for a time in the Civil Lines quarter of Karachi and succeeded in eluding the police. It is evident that there will in the near future be increasing scope for the services of the criminal branch of the newly reorganized Sind C. I. D. The result of this recent development is seen in the great increase in the total value of property stolen, which rose from Rs. 7·50 lakhs to Rs. 11·68 lakhs. Although a higher proportion of complainants had their property restored to them, yet as regards the value of the property recovered, there was a falling off from the results of the preceding year; only 34·60 per cent. of the stolen property being recovered as against 36·39 per cent. This result is due to a certain number of heavy burglaries having defied detection.

Results in the courts.

8. Of the 9,712 Indian Penal Code cases for disposal by the police, 2,844 ended in conviction, representing a proportion of 29·28 per cent. out of the true cases actually disposed of. Excluding cases not traced, the proportion of convictions is 68·27 per cent. Although the former figure represents a slight improvement over that of the preceding year, the results are still far from satisfactory. But as the Deputy Inspector-General points out, the police were handicapped by having a number of their best officers diverted to political work in consequence of the agitation that proceeded during the year. This state of affairs is partly responsible also for the unsatisfactory results of the trial of persons placed before the courts by the police, the percentage of such persons who were ultimately convicted being only 48·98. The number of cases pending at the close of the year rose from

2,210 to 2,689. Of the latter number, 1,947 were pending before the courts, the balance being with the police. These figures are the highest on record for the quinquennium and are anything but satisfactory. There were pronounced increases in the Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana and Nawabshah districts. To some extent the rise in the aggregate number of cases for disposal is accountable for this almost general increase in pending cases, but less satisfactory reasons must also be assigned for it. There has evidently been an increased tendency on the part of magistrates to grant unnecessary postponements. This appears to have been particularly the case with the Benches of Honorary Magistrates, whose work comes in for a good deal of not unmerited criticism, though the Commissioner does not agree that this agency should be done away with altogether. As the Benches acquire greater experience and their less capable and diligent members are weeded out, their standard of work, he is confident, will gradually improve. It may of course be necessary here and there to abolish an individual Bench, especially in rural areas where the local personnel available is often quite unsuitable; and indeed this has already been done in more than one instance. The inadequacy of the police prosecuting staff is also to some extent responsible. It is doubtful, however, whether matters in this respect would be improved by employing the services of local pleaders, and this agency would probably prove more costly. The recruitment of a personnel of higher qualifications is more likely to secure the object in view, and it is satisfactory to note that, as a result of the encouragement afforded by the recent appointment of a Prosecuting Inspector as Assistant Public Prosecutor, the Deputy Inspector-General has been able to enlist the services of four pleaders, with the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. as Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.

Chapter VIII cases.

9. The results under this head are distinctly unsatisfactory. Excluding cases not completed within the year, the number of persons proceeded against declined from 1,344 to 833, while the proportion of cases in which an order for security was obtained fell from 79·52 to 68·06 per cent. The explanation for the reduced number of cases given by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, namely, that police officers were hampered in their preparation of cases by the calls made on them by the political agitation, is not altogether convincing, for individual districts, notably Sukkur and Nawabshah, from which agitation was certainly not absent, show greatly improved results as compared with the previous year. The poorest results were those of the Karachi and Hyderabad districts. It is certain that, judiciously used, the security provisions of the Code are the most potent instrument that the police have at hand for the suppression of rural crime, particularly cattle theft in Sind. But it is essential that the police should concentrate on the real offenders, the 'patariwalas' who organize thefts, receive the stolen animals, pass them on to other 'patariwalas' and ultimately receive the blackmail instead of merely dealing with the smaller fry who do the actual cattle-lifting or the driving of the animals from one 'patari' to another or serve as go-betweens for the actual collection of the blackmail. The difficulty in carrying out this policy is that the former are generally powerfully protected by local influences. Work by police officers in bringing to book any notorious offenders of this class should receive very special recognition.

Criminal tribes.

10. The Hurs gave no trouble during the year. The report by Mr. Starte, who visited Sind for the purpose of making recommendations as to the measures to be taken for dealing with criminal tribes indigenous to or visiting the Province, has been received and is under consideration. As, however, his principal recommendations involve considerable expenditure or are dependent on the availability of tracts of irrigated land for the formation of agricultural settlements, there is little likelihood of any effective action being taken on them in the near future.

Personal investigation and inspection.

11. The extent to which crime classified as serious were personally investigated by gazetted officers was on the whole satisfactory. Out of 396 such offences, the scenes of 163 were visited by District or Assistant Superintendents and 106 by Deputy Superintendents, 127 being left unvisited. The percentage of visits was 68 as against 71 in the preceding year when the total number of serious cases was 321.

Of the cases not personally investigated, the Upper Sind Frontier accounts for 37 and Larkana 21. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police as to the desirability of a revision of the classification of offences for the purposes of personal investigation. In a very large proportion of the murder cases in Sind, for instance, the visit of a high Police officer to the scene of offence is a sheer waste of time and energy.

The inspection of stations and outposts fell somewhat short of the standard expected. For this, political agitation and the trials arising therefrom, which several times interrupted the tours of inspecting officers recalling them to head-quarters, were largely responsible. The Karachi District Superintendent, in particular, could do very little touring during the year. Out of 132 police-stations, 97 were inspected, and 229 out of 310 outposts. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 102 and 219 respectively. The inspections in the Karachi, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts were insufficient. Credit is due to Mr. H. E. Butler, who inspected all the 9 stations and 35 outposts in his charge, and to Mr. W. E. Sutton, who, during the periods that he served as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Karachi, Hyderabad and Riverain charges successively, inspected every station and outpost under him. Mr. Rowland left uninspected only two stations out of 21 and 4 outposts out of 33.

Internal administration.

12. There was a further decrease in the number of punishments, which, from 719 in 1920 and 536 in 1921, fell to 477 in the year under report. Of this last number 58 were judicially awarded. The Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier districts show a considerable improvement under this head. The Sind Railways, which generally has a bad record in this respect, shows the highest percentage of punishments this year.

Considerations of economy led to a reduction in the number of rewards, which fell from 3,082 to 2,651. In view of the present impossibility owing to the almost general introduction of the incremental pay system of rewarding good service by the alternative method of granting special promotion, it is doubtful whether such economy is well advised.

Health of the force and recruitment.

13. The percentage of admissions into hospital rose slightly from 28·15 to 28·72. The Deputy Inspector-General quotes figures which show how heavy was the physical strain imposed on the already over-worked Karachi city police by the frequent hartals and the political trials which occurred during the year.

The number of vacancies in the force fell to 100 as the result of the improved pay of the constabulary, and would have been still further reduced but for the orders from Government to suspend recruiting.

The proportion of literate strength is steadily rising and this year reached a percentage of 39·62. The payment of a literacy allowance is gradually eliminating illiterate men from the ranks of the unarmed and mounted police. It is extremely satisfactory to note the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's statement that a better class of recruit is now being obtained.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of resignations, which fell from 375 to 256. The figures quoted by Mr. Ommanney showing the proportion of men out of those who have left the force during the past quinquennium who are drawing a pension, namely a percentage of only 6·03, certainly go to support his contention that in the case of the constabulary a pension operates as a very slight inducement to long service in the force. But if the Deputy Inspector-General desires consideration of his proposal for the substitution of a provident fund for the present pensionary system, he should raise the question in the form of a separate report. Such a proposal cannot be considered, even on general lines only, when incorporated in an administration report.

Buildings.

14. The sanctioned allotment for Police major works was Rs. 4,72,000, but out of this only Rs. 3,87,000 were actually spent, as compared with Rs. 4,16,000 in the previous year. The greater part of the allotment for new works was surrendered in view of the financial situation. A sum of Rs. 1,14,000 was spent on minor works. The Deputy Inspector-General refers to building schemes costing over Rs. 25 lakhs which are awaiting the provision of funds, but it is probable that the demands for quarters for the police will undergo considerable modification as the result of the reductions in police strength, involving the closure of a number of police stations and outposts, which are now in contemplation.

Miscellaneous.

15. The police served 120,000 warrants, summonses and notices during the year. The Commissioner is in entire agreement with the Deputy Inspector-General that the serving of summonses and notices and the execution of distress warrants should not form any part of the functions of the police, but ought to be carried out by a special staff of bailiffs attached to the magisterial courts. It is not possible, however, to consider any such change of agency at the present juncture, and all that can be done is to lighten the burden imposed on the police so far as practicable. Special instructions have been issued to the magistrates with this object in view.

Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

16. The reorganization of this department took effect towards the close of the year, but its effects were in some degree neutralised by the necessity, in view of the continued delay in introducing a scheme for the reorganization of the Karachi city police, of lending some of the staff to that body for the performance of the intelligence and reporting work previously carried out by the late Karachi C. I. D. The criminal branch of the department was able to take up 20 investigations as against 9 in the preceding year. As a result largely of the admirable detective work performed by Khan Sahib Sukhia, a number of important frauds in connexion with military establishments at Karachi involving large sums of money were detected and their perpetrators brought to book. The heavy political work during a year of unprecedented agitation, culminating in the trial at Karachi of the Ali brothers and their co-accused imposed a severe strain on the political branch of the department with its then entirely inadequate personnel.

General.

17. Speaking generally, the results of the year which have been briefly reviewed in the foregoing paragraphs have not been of a particularly satisfactory character and compare somewhat unfavourably with the records of previous years. But to admit that this is the case is not to imply any condemnation of the work of the police or to suggest that there has been any general deterioration of their standard of efficiency or any relaxation of effort on their part. The truth is that they have had to carry on their duties during the past year in conditions of increased difficulty. The much advertized 'fatwa' declaring that service in the police and other Government services is forbidden having signally failed of its desired effect, a most virulent campaign of obloquy, vilification and even boycott was conducted against the police by the agitators both on the platform and in the press. Full advantage was taken of such incidents as the firing on the Khilafatist mob at Matiari and the alleged Sinjhoro police torturing. It has to be admitted that certain instances in which individual members of the force had been guilty of misconduct and occurring for the most part in the Nawabshah district, which has been unfortunate in its Sub-Inspectors lately, lent a certain amount of colour to the misrepresentations and calumnies directed against the force as a whole. These widely conducted and extremely persistent attacks undoubtedly had the effect of creating among the people an atmosphere of indifference and even of overt opposition and hostility to the police, which has been detrimental to their work. At the same time political agitation of the present extreme type has induced among the people a spirit of indiscipline, lawlessness and contempt of authority well calculated to lead to a general increase of crime. It is to the credit of the police that there have been no defections among them, and that they have continued to do their duty steadfastly and conscientiously. Their patience and

self-control in the face of extreme provocation have been remarkable. The improvement in the pay of the constabulary came just in time to avert what might perhaps otherwise have been a critical situation. As it is, there was a moment when, owing to the extraordinary rise of wheat prices and the discontinuance of the payment of grain compensation allowance, discontent in the force was for the time being acute, and it appeared likely that the men would resign in large numbers. But although, so far as the lower ranks of the force are concerned, the conditions of service have now been so far improved that in normal conditions there is no reason to apprehend any general outbreak of discontent, the same cannot be predicated of the Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, whose case the Commissioner has recently found himself under the necessity of bringing prominently to the notice of Government with definite recommendations for the further revision of their rates of pay. In the clerical branch also, the recently revised rates of pay have not been sufficient to secure general contentment and to ensure the future recruitment of properly qualified candidates.

The two urgently needed measures of the reorganization of the Karachi City police force and its separation from the District police are still awaiting execution. At one time during the year when political agitation in Karachi was at its height, the Commissioner found it necessary to represent to Government the imperative necessity of an immediate temporary increase of the Karachi force. The existing force was being overworked to an extent that threatened collapse in the absence of some measure of relief. This is a situation which may unfortunately recur at any time so long as the police force of the city continues at its present totally inadequate strength. The reorganization scheme provides also for other urgent requirements, namely, the proper patrolling of the waters of Karachi harbour and the provision of an adequate force to prevent the wholesale pilfering and looting of goods that is now taking place on the ships and wharves and causing grevious losses both to the trade and to Government.

18. In conclusion, the Commissioner desires to acknowledge the services of Mr. D. G. Ommanney, who filled the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind throughout the year. Mr. Ommanney has devoted himself wholeheartedly to his work and administered the force under him with tact and ability. The Commissioner fully endorses his commendation of the work of the officers whom he specially names in his report. He would make particular mention of Mr. Curry's work in putting the reconstituted Sind Criminal Investigation Department on an efficient basis and in connexion with the important Karachi political trials.

J. L. RIEU,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

APPENDICES.

rx 2—1 ap

No. 35-A.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., O.B.E., M.L.C.,
Acting Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 6th July 1922.

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part II, for the year 1921.

I have the honour to submit the following report in accordance with the orders contained in Government circular No. 1646 of 1st March 1919 modified by Government letter, Home Department, No. 8066 of 17th August 1921, on the Criminal Tribes Act and its working in this Presidency.

2. This is the first report of its kind and I attach a copy of the circular orders by which the statistical material necessary for a review of the working of the Act has been collected. The forms which accompanied the circular were identical with those marked A and B accompanying this report, in which the information has been consolidated.

3. These consolidated figures can be taken as no more than approximate. Their collection in districts involves a good deal of labour while there is plenty of room for mistakes. But they are sufficiently accurate to give a general idea of the extent to which the Act is applied to the different tribes and the degree of their proved criminality.

4. It will be seen that there is a slight fall in the number of names on the register from 19,326 at the beginning of the year to 19,149 at the end. The fact that 2,708 new names were added while 2,885 old names were struck off is satisfactory evidence that the Act is not a dead letter but is being worked with energy and attention to individual cases.

5. With registers containing an average of some 19,250 names 525 have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code or called upon to give security under the Criminal Procedure Code, 16 have been convicted for cognizable offences under other Acts while 814 have been convicted for breach of the rules framed under the Criminal Tribes Act itself. This gives a total of 1,355 convictions in all or a percentage of 7·04.

6. The following tribes show more than 10 per cent. of convictions :—

Dharalas.	Tadvis.
Futgudis.	Korchas.
Bhils.	Haranshikaris.
Ramoshis.	Girni-Waddars.
Mang Garudis.	Bedars.
Mangs.	Pamlors.
Uchlias.	Chapparbands.
Waddars.	

It is doubtful whether any conclusions can be drawn from this percentage as to comparative criminality, but it indicates clearly that the Act is not inoperative nor the supervision exercised under it purely nominal as is alleged in some district reports.

7. The districts in which the Act is working are :—

Kaira ...	8,288	Satara ...	1,254
Thana ...	209	Sholapur ...	267
East Khandesh	1,229	Bijapur ...	1,689
West Khandesh	803	Belgaum ...	1,021
Nasik ...	3,123	Dharwar ...	816
Poona ...	450		

the numbers on the registers of each district being shown against them.

Of these Kaira alone is faced with a peculiar problem in having to deal with a criminal tribe comprising almost half the inhabitants of the district. A special enquiry into the Dharala problem was conducted in 1920 by Mr. O'Gorman and his conclusions were forwarded to Government with the Northern Division Commissioner's letter No. P.O. L.—60 on 13th May 1921. The question has been the subject of much anxious thought by a succession of district officers, but it remains to be solved and is all the more tantalising for being one of comparatively recent growth. There is no tradition of crime among the Dharalas as among such tribes as the Bhamptas, Korchas and Berads. At the same time the problem is a large and a grave one and is not likely to be remediable by cheap or easy methods. But as it is not common to other districts and is under individual examination, I will not deal with it in detail here.

8. The main problems common to all districts are:—

(1) The unreliability of Patels on whom falls the main burden of applying the rules under the Act.

(2) The difficulty of maintaining an efficient check on criminal activity by any system of hazris.

(3) The selection of names for registration.

(4) The absence of sufficient settlements in which to place incorrigibles.

I will deal with these in turn.

9. Complaints about the patels are almost universal. They are alleged to be inefficient, venal, apathetic, ignorant, illiterate, subject to intimidation and not infrequently in league with the criminals whose activity they are supposed to check. In no district are they exempt from these charges which must be accepted as substantially correct. At the same time there is a regrettable absence of any constructive proposals for improvement or any indication of personal efforts on the part of the police to bring a healthy influence either by precept or example to bear. Several Superintendents contend that there will be no improvement until patels are brought under their control for purposes of discipline, but it is significant that there have been only five convictions of village officers for dereliction of duty which is punishable by law. Such cases are easy of proof and the fact that so little use has been made of their legal weapons suggests that Superintendents have accepted rather than combated the difficulty. In a great class of under-paid and largely illiterate Government servants in a country where public opinion demands no high standard of private morality a great volume of inefficiency and corruption is inevitable; but the fact that 814 breaches of the rules have been reported and resulted in conviction proves that there is also a considerable volume of energy and integrity and I believe that by a judicious admixture of personal explanation of duties and disciplinary insistence on their performance, a great access to the volume of virtue could be achieved at the expense of the volume of vice. If Superintendents would prepare for their own use brief notes of a few of the patels' most important duties to be performed and mistakes to be avoided and would lose no opportunity of impressing them on patels while on tour, much of the ignorance could be dissipated.

10. To deal now with the second problem—that of hazris. I have already recommended to Government in this office No. 1589-A of 10th February 1921 an alteration of the rules framed under section 20 of the Act, designed to restrict a registered member to a registered residence between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. The object, as explained in that letter, is to make check hazris effective. This will provide the police with a powerful, simple and perfectly fair weapon and will enable the village police to exercise a much more efficient check with much less labour. One surprise check hazri a week should be more effective than 2 hazris a day held at fixed hours. Officers are unanimous in regarding the present hazris as unsatisfactory but there is sharp divergence of opinion as to whether they should be abolished or have sufficient moral effect to justify their continuance. If my proposal should be accepted, I think a single

daily hazri would certainly be sufficient with one or two check hazris a week, supplemented by so many check hazris by the police as the District Superintendent of Police might consider necessary with due regard to the location and the criminality of the tribe.

11. The third problem—that of registration—is not an easy one. But the main practical difficulty now lies in the absence of any central policy in the matter. Discretion rests with District Magistrates unfettered by any general guiding instructions and unregulated as a rule by any expert knowledge based on personal experience or detailed examination of facts. The result is that the views of District Magistrates differ widely on essentials, and as they are frequently changing, there is no continuity of policy. In Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5034 of 21st May 1921 it is ordered that registers shall be revised every four years and the method is left to District Magistrates to direct. The result is that a different method is being adopted in each district. In Bijapur Sub-Divisional Magistrates are to " examine the registers thoroughly and consult the Police officers and report the result to the District Magistrate for final orders." The District Superintendent of Police may apparently be ignored or not at the discretion of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. In Dharwar Taluka committees consisting of the Mamlatdar, the Police Inspector and the Sub-Inspector are to divide their registered members into four batches and submit recommendations about one batch each year in turn. Many police stations have no more than half a dozen registered members with all of whom the Sub-Inspector is supposed to be in close touch. The idea of dividing these half dozen into four batches, of which the last must wait four years for its turn to be solemnly sat on in committee, has little to commend it. In Belgaum the work is entrusted to Police Inspectors who are to submit their recommendations through the Mamlatdars to the District Magistrate. The District Superintendent of Police is ignored so that registrations made on his personal recommendation may be cancelled on that of his Inspector without reference to him. In Poona the revision is apparently being carried out by the District Magistrate in person who has struck off 21 of the first 26 examined with the remark that they should never have been registered at all—an *obiter dictum* with which the District Magistrate who sanctioned their registration originally would presumably disagree.

I need not deal with other districts as I have said enough to show that general guiding principles as to policy and administration must be laid down and that the Police, within whose province the matter clearly lies, must be consulted before the orders are framed. I cannot myself see that it is necessary to consult any second opinion on the subject of registration. The recommendations should be left entirely to the Police and the revision once in four years should be left to the District Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police to carry out while on tour. A registered member can at any time apply to the District Magistrate to have his name struck off the register and it would be open to the District Magistrate if he had any particular reason to distrust the police reports to consult his magistracy. To constitute the magistracy the regular supervisors of a branch of police work in which they are as a general rule far from expert appears to me to be an unwarrantable waste of time, while the assumption that to the District Magistrate a Mamlatdar or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate is a more competent adviser than the District Superintendent of Police on criminal tribes matters is one for which I know of no justification.

In order to form a general registration policy it is probably simplest and calculated to give the best results to interpret the law itself as accurately as possible and register all those and only those whom there is reason to believe to be addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. This should be the sole consideration with no eye to the efficiency or otherwise of the rules or of the patels who apply them.

The application of the different sections of the Act—10, 12 or 16—is then to be considered. In the absence of good reason to the contrary every man believed to be addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences requires strict supervision and section 12 with the proposed addition to the rules that give operation to it should be applied. Those whose criminal activity

this degree of restraint fails to check must be accommodated in settlements, while it may be advisable to release from this restraint for some sort of probationary period prior to striking their names off the register any who give evidence of settling down as law-abiding citizens. Thus the registers will be kept constantly replenished by the names of fresh convicts or others who may take to bad livelihood and constantly depleted by death, transfer to settlements or improvement of character.

12. I come now to the fourth problem—that of settlements. Nearly all Superintendents complain of the want of sufficient settlements in which to deposit those confirmed criminals whom less restrictive measures prove powerless to reform. They are the logical consummation of the Act and there is some excuse for the argument freely expressed that the whole Act is useless and will continue to be useless until they are provided. Those now, under the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer are excellent institutions which have done an enormous amount of good but they accommodate representatives of only a few of the many notified tribes. The ease with which the confirmed criminal can abscond, the difficulty of re-arresting him and the certainty that while absconding he will live on crime make it absolutely essential to provide restrictive settlements on a large scale until the tribes concerned have learnt to lose their criminal traditions. Their very existence would have an excellent effect on those under less rigorous control as they would take care to avoid transfer to them.

The case for the provision of more settlements is incontestable but I cannot go into detail here on the various preliminary questions which must be considered. These must be made the subject of special enquiry which might conveniently be conducted by the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, the Range Deputy Inspectors General and the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. They would have to consider —

(*a*) the numbers for whom provision was to be made,

(*b*) the type of work best suited to the various castes,

(*c*) the location of settlements,

(*d*) the nature of control as they got beyond the scope of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer with his existing staff,

(*e*) the formation of fresh rules applicable to them,

(*f*) the cost and the possibility of making them self-supporting after initial cost had been incurred.

But I would deprecate too much preliminary consideration, resulting in delay. Many of the problems can only be solved by experience and the sooner we set about gaining that experience the better. Avoiding irrevocable steps or great expense of doubtful utility almost any experiment conducted with the main object in view must prove useful.

13. The need for more settlements is again brought home to the district officer with force when he has wandering gangs to deal with. The method of dealing with them hitherto has been most unsatisfactory. The first step needed to check their criminal activity is to stop their wandering, but this cannot be done without interfering with their only ostensible means of honest livelihood. Moreover the application of section 12 is a cumbersome proceeding and a wandering gang of Iranis cannot equitably be detained indefinitely in some town where it happens to invite the attention of the police and expected to find for itself a means of livelihood foreign to its inclinations or traditions. It would inevitably abscond if it were. The result is that these and all other wandering gangs pass at will from district to district often leaving a trail of undetected crime in their wake and the average police Sub-Inspector is much more anxious to see them go than to detain them. The existence of settlements providing work suitable to their particular genius would be invaluable and have an excellent effect on crime throughout the presidency. Even that supervision which is now exercised over such gangs will have to be abandoned with the reduction of the unarmed police.

14. The number of absconders at the end of the year is disquieting but it is scarcely a surprising proportion of the whole when it is remembered that the restraint applied to most of them is irksome without being effective.

15. I have not examined the magisterial aspects of the working of the Act but the figures in column 9 of Statement B and column 11 of Statement A read with column 8 of Statement B suggest that sentences as a rule have been unduly light. It will be seen that 1,355 were convicted during the year and 249 only were in gaol at the end of it. This suggests that the average sentence imposed is no more than a month or two, particularly as some of the 249 must be long-term convicts who have been in gaol throughout the year. The impression is strengthened by the little use made of section 23 of the Act. Of the 17 dealt with under this section 14 belonged to a single tribe in a single district. I have already suggested in my remarks on the Bill to amend the Act forwarded with this office No. 613 of 9th June 1922 that the discretion exercisable under this section should be allowed only to the Sessions Judge, and I would take this opportunity of emphasising the necessity for early action to give effect to the proposal.

If there were sufficient restrictive settlements, I would not press for longer sentences, but in their absence it is clearly wrong to treat a community, every member of which is "believed to be addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences" with such leniency.

15. From the facts and figures reported as well as from the opinions expressed by district officers I think the conclusion is justified that a lively interest is being taken by them in the working of the Act and its problems are being thoughtfully considered. With the large reductions of rural police now being effected it will become increasingly necessary to economise labour by better organization, and I would urge the necessity for early action on the several lines suggested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.

Inspector General's Circular No. 14, dated 25th February 1922.

Government requires a report on those sections of the Criminal Tribes Act which are administered through Police Agency to be prepared as an appendix to the Annual Administration Report. Superintendents in whose districts the Act is in operation are requested to compile such reports and submit them through the District Magistrate, Deputy Inspector General and Commissioner concerned not later than 25th March 1922 for the past year and not later than 1st March in future years.

2. The statistical information required for the compilation of this report should be furnished in accordance with details given in the subjoined statements.

3. The Superintendents report should deal with —

(*a*) tribes notified;

(*b*) registration—explaining the methods and reasons of any fresh registration and of any revision of the existing registers;

(*c*) Section 10 of the Act—showing the numbers notified under each sub-section, the methods adopted of enforcing the provisions of the section, the degree of success achieved by these methods and the general utility of the section;

(*d*) Sections 11—15 of the Act showing the same details as about section 10;

(*e*) Crime—explaining the factors bearing on any notable increase or decrease in the real or apparent criminality of the different tribes;

(*f*) gangs or tribes either resident or wandering requiring special treatment not provided for by the Act;

(*g*) general remarks on the working of the Act—its effects, restrictive, reformatory and on the general crime of the district.

It will render their reports more useful if Superintendents will regard them less as reports to Government than as appreciations of the situation for their own satisfaction and with a view to indicating a future course of action.

4. It is requested that the reports may kindly be forwarded by District Magistrates not later than 2nd April, by Deputy Inspectors General not later than 16th April and by Commissioners not later than 1st May.

STATEMENT A.

Statement No. 1 showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	Number of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review.	Number added during the year.	Number of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	Number of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December of the year under review.	Number of Patils, village watchmen, owners of land, etc., convicted for neglect in reporting absences, etc., of Criminal Tribes.	Number in prison at close of year.	Number of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Number of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reason.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Dharalas	651	686	10	634	27	671	666	62	...	6	77	72	
2 Waghries	7,445	355	57	50	71	178	7,622	86	...	80	164	164	
3 Futgudis	217	7	5	...	10	15	209	1	...	7	23	22	
4 Bhamptas, Uchalias, Ghantichors and Girniwaddars ...	733	60	22	1	41	64	729	14	3	26	45	32	
5 Kaikadis, Korchas, Korwas, and Pamlors.	236	20	8	..	2	10	246	1	...	1	9	9	
6 Pardhis, and Haranshikaris	417	60	6	16	13	35	442	21	...	13	11	11	
7 Berads and Bedars	897	34	9	9	4	22	909	21	...	11	47	19	
8 Gujarathi Bhats and Kanjars	107	2	..	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	
9 Bhils	1,922	317	77	7	26	110	2,129	65	1 (Patil)	23	114	97	
10 Kolis	412	395	80	...	...	80	727	2	...	...	4	2	
11 Lamanis	1,778	134	75	22	1	98	1,814	45	...	16	67	41	
12 Ramoshis	798	90	57	21	13	91	797	14	1	18	42	29	
13 Mang Garudis	2,542	461	100	54	1,206	1,360	1,643	187	...	1	131	131	
14 Mangs	444	49	47	46	12	105	388	41	...	33	47	36	
15 Waddars	199	20	5	3	...	8	211	11	...	9	31	19	
16 Vanjaris	190	...	2	1	2	5	185	1	...	4	5	...	
17 Thakurs	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	
18 Tadvis	127	...	11	1	2	14	113	...	...	...	5	5	
19 Kathodis	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
20 Kammis	40	2	...	...	1	1	41	...	...	...	2	...	
21 Kadbus	125	1	8	10	...	18	108	12	...	...	12	2	
22 Chapparbands	1	10	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	
23 Kunchi-Korwas	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
24 Muhamadans	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
25 Lingayats	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	
26 Brahmins	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
27 Jains	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
28 Kabbers	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
29 Madars	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	19,326	2,708	579	875	1,431	2,885	19,149	584	5	249	836	691	

STATEMENT B.

Statement No. 2 showing convictions of registered persons of Criminal Tribes in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	Number of registered members convicted under						Total number of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	Number of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 28 of Act III of 1911.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Code of Criminal Procedure.	Criminal Tribes Act.						
			Section 21	Section 22 (1)	Section 22 (2)	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Dharalas	25	12	4	1	73	...	115	...	
2. Waghris	39	8	...	104	37	1	189	...	
3. Futgudis	16	7	...	...	18	...	41	1	
4. Bhamptas, Uchalias, Ghantichors and Girniwaddars	48	19	...	31	6	...	104	...	
5. Kaikadis, Korchas and Pamlors ...	5	...	...	7	2	...	14	...	
6. Pardhis and Haranshikaris	32	2	...	7	8	2	51	...	
7. Berads and Bedars	7	3	2	29	2	1	44	...	
8. Gujarathi Bhats	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
9. Bhils	85	23	10	15	97	6	236	1	
10. Kolis	23	3	1	3	4	...	34	...	
11. Lamanis	42	1	9	20	1	6	79	...	
12. Ramoshis	25	17	21	45	3	...	111	...	
13. Mang Garudis	28	6	...	70	94	...	198	14	
14. Mangs	11	3	15	29	16	...	74	1	
15. Waddars	14	...	3	10	3	...	30	...	
16. Vanjaris...	5	...	...	3	1	...	9	...	
17. Tadvis	4	1	...	...	8	...	13	...	
18. Kammis	2	...	...	2	...	...	4		
19. Katbus	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
20. Chapparbands	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Total ...	420	105	65	376	373	16	1,355	17	

No. 7326.

FROM

D. G. OMMANNEY, ESQ.,

Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind;

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Karachi.

Dated the 31st July 1922.

As required by Government letter No. P.-23, dated the 5th April 1922, to your address, I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act. The delay in its submission is due to the late receipt of the reports from the Superintendents of Police, the last one having been received only on the 25th July 1922. This is a new report, and apparently District Superintendents of Police had not collected the necessary information in time. Steps are being taken to prevent such delays in future.

The tribes notified in Sind are the following:—

1. Jagiranis	... ...	Sukkur District.
2. Hurs ...	... ...	Thar Parkar and Nawabshah District.
3. Bhands	... ...	Thar Parkar District.
4. Jokhias	... ...	Nawabshah District.
5. Kirias ...	... ...	Do.
6. Mangwanas	... ...	Do.
7. Khushks	... ...	Do.

There are no notified tribes in the Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts. The Waghdahi Khosas of Taluka Tando Bago of the Hyderabad District who were registered afresh in the year 1918 numbered 171 males and females. Of these 17 died in that year and the remaining disappeared in 1919. They have not yet returned to their villages but have temporarily settled in the Jodhpur and Baroda States and the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, has refused to have them brought back to their village and prosecuted, on the ground that the land cultivated by them is not sufficient for them.

It will appear from columns 2 and 3 of the attached statement No. 1 that registration of 60 new men of the Criminal Tribes was made in the Thar Parkar District only in the year 1921 as follows:—

Hurs	59
Bhands	1

In the Nawabshah and Sukkur Districts no fresh registration took place during the year under report. Special cases were dealt with individually and names struck off by the District Magistrates whenever circumstances in their opinion justified such action. Details of 59 Hurs shown as newly registered in the Thar Parkar District are as follows:—

Retransferred from Visapur to Sanghar settlement	20
Do. Sakrand to Thar Parkar District	10
Born in the settlement	2
Outside Hurs newly confined in the Settlement on account of their increased criminal tendency	12
Registered Hurs outside the Hur settlement	15
	59

Jagiranis.

Theoretically the Jagiranis in the two settlements of the Sukkur District numbering 230 are not permitted to proceed beyond five miles of the settlement at Dubar without a pass or to leave their prescribed patch of cultivation when on pass. Four Police sowars are detailed to watch their movements by day and night and to enforce these restrictions. In August last however the Settlements and surrounding country were flooded and in consequence the Jagiranis were free to go anywhere, as a result of which several complaints of cattle lifting have again been reported. No measures are taken by the Police to find employment for the Jagiranis who maintain themselves by cultivation and keeping cattle. Those who wish to work are given free passes. No houses are provided for them in the settlements, where they merely pass their nights without their families and children who live in the villages.

Hurs.

There are no Hurs in the Thar Parkar and 74 only in the Nawabshah District registered who had to report themselves at fixed intervals as shown below; and 3,157 more had to notify their places of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from their residence. The details are given below :—

Hurs to report at fixed intervals.

Sakrand	1	(Nawabshah District.)
Sinjhoro	20	Do.
Shahdadpur	53	Do.
	74	

Registered Hurs outside the settlements.

Thar Parkar District	1,927
Nawabshsh District	1,230
	3,157

In all 641 Hurs have been incarcerated in the seven settlements in Sind as detailed below :—

Sanghar settlement	270
Sinjhoro	66
Jhol	42
Gango	66
Khullan	62
Jhalalani	97
Dhari	38
	641

In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar District there has been no change in the means and mode of living of the Hurs. They generally live on agriculture and labour.

Agricultural lands have been given to Zamindars in the Nawabshah District on the express condition of employing Hurs of the Settlements as cultivators and the Settlement Officer sees that they are fairly dealt with by the Zamindars.

The Police Officers in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar District periodically visit the villages where the members of the criminal tribes reside and inspect and report what members are absent without authority. Roll call is taken from time to time and absentees dealt with. A couple of Police Sowars also patrol during the day time to see that the Settlement Hurs do not break the five-mile limit rule. Several prosecutions were instituted and the offenders punished under the Act, as a result of these inspections and measures of control. There is no doubt that these restrictions have had a very salutary effect and that the morale of the Hurs and others have been considerably improved and a fair amount of success has been achieved by the above methods of surveillance, and the effect of sections 10 and 11 to 15 of the Act has been good. There has been no noticeable increase in the criminality of the Jagiranis, Hurs and Bhands during the year under report and the number of crimes traced to them was rather insignificant in the Sukkur and Thar Parkar District but in the Nawabshah District offences under the Criminal Tribes Act have risen abnormally.

Bhands.

The number of registered Bhands on 31st December 1920 was 81 and one more was added during the year 1921 owing to his notoriety in criminal pursuits making a total of 82. This class of criminal tribe extends only to the Thar Parkar District and has been subjected only to the restrictions imposed by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Jokhias.

This class of Criminal is to be found only in the Sakrand Taluka of the Nawabshah District and the number registered is 35 only.

Kirias.

The above remarks apply. Ninety-five men have been registered.

Mangawanas.

Only three men of this Tribe have been registered. The number calls for no remarks.

Khushks.

These men all belong to the Kandiaro Taluka of the Nawabshah District and as many as 118 men have been registered.

There was no change of the additional Police Force during the year under report. The question about the reductions in the cost of the punitive Police in Sind as a whole is under consideration and any development made in this direction will be mentioned in the Annual Administration Report for the year 1922.

There are no gangs or tribes either resident or wandering requiring special treatment not provided for by the Act.

No revision of the column, etc., of the registers took place during the year.

Special note on the Hurs and Jagiranis.

Such of the registered persons as have had no complaint against them for a considerable period have been released from time to time and in only one instance has a person so released been re-incarcerated on account of his reverting to his old habits. Improvements are under contemplation by which the condition of the Hurs could be ameliorated and they may turn out a better class of men than they are now. They are as follows :—

(1) To reduce the number of Settlements.

(2) To put a Special Officer on duty to examine the case of each Hur in the Settlement with a view to the release of the better ones.

(3) To arrange to make grants of lands to selected Hurs on very low payments.

(4) Introduction of Schools with rural standards for the education of the Hur children.

(5) Maintenance of Service Sheets of Settlement Hurs.

As the Jagiranis do not live in the settlements with their families, nothing can be done for the education of their children. A conference was held on the 23rd September 1921 at the office of the District Magistrate, Sukkur, to discuss the question of the Jagiranis settlements and the following conclusions were arrived at :—

(1) That in view of Mr. Starte's report in which it is proposed *inter alia* that a Criminal Settlement Officer should be appointed for Sind and that an industrial settlement which might include Jagirani should be established in Sukkur, the arrangements to be made at present can only be temporary.

(2) That the results of the two Jagirani Settlements hitherto established at Dubar have not been altogether satisfactory. They are open to the criticisms put forward by Mr. Starte in paragraph 2 of his report. They have, it is true, prevented Railway thefts, but they have not prevented cattle thefts of which there have recently complaints in the neighbourhood and difficulty is felt in exercising the supervision and punishing men who absent themselves from the settlements.

(3) In these circumstances it is not worthwhile to propose the rebuilding of the settlements which have been washed away by the floods. This would be an unnecessary expense.

(4) The best temporary solution is to retain only one settlement and to adopt the policy proposed by Mr. Starte of placing in it only Jagiranis of proved criminality, that is, those with previous convictions.

(5) As the two settlements will be reduced to one and the number of inmates will be considerably less than before, it will be possible to reduce the number of the penal police in proportion.

(6) The enclosure of the settlement to be retained will require repairs estimated to cost Rs. 200 or 300.

Taken all round, the measures taken have undoubtedly been fairly successful in keeping down crime, but they are purely repressive, and do not help the criminal tribes to become better members of society. I am strongly of opinion that until we get a full time settlement officer, like Mr. Starte, in the Presidency, we cannot hope for any real improvement among the persons classed as Criminal Tribes in Sind.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servent,

D. G. OMMANNEY,

Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind.

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind to the Inspector General of Police, No. P.-253-H., dated the 12th August 1922 :—

Copies forwarded with compliments to the Inspector General of Police, with reference to Government letter No. 8066, dated the 17th August 1921, to his address.

Endorsement by the Inspector General of Police, No. 35-A., dated the 21st August 1922 :—

Submitted to Government in continuation of this office No. 35-A., dated the 24th July 1922.

Statement No. 1 showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the District for the year 1921.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	Number of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review.	Number added during the year.	Number of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	Number of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December of the year under review.	Number of Patils, Village Watchmen, owners of land, etc., convicted for neglect in reporting absences, etc., of Criminal Tribes.	Number in prison at close of year.	Number of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Number of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By Death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reason.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagiranis	230	*Nil*	5	*Nil*	*Nil*	5	225	† 225	*Nil*	12	*Nil*	*Nil*	Sukkur District.
Hurs	1,787	,,	28	80	4	112	1,675	28	,,	123	32	32	Nawabshah District.
Do.	2,197	59	252	* 76	35	363	1,893	15	,,	16	9	9	Thar Parkar District.
Bhands	81	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	6	.....	1	6	2	Do.
Jokhia	36	.....	.....	1	.....	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kiria	113	.....	.....	18	.....	18	95	.....	.....	.....	20	20	Nawabshah Dist.
Khushks	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Mangwana	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	4,565	60	285	175	39	499	4,126	274	*Nil*	152	68	63	

* 23 From Settlements.
53 Outside Settlements.
76

† Since August 1921 owing to the Settlements having been submerged by floods all the Jagiranies absented themselves and were prosecuted under Regulation XII of 1827. In all 123 cases were filed, out of which 45 were decided, 25 ending in conviction and 20 in discharge.

Statement No. 2 showing convictions of Registered Members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribes.	Indian Penal Code.	Number of Registered members convicted under					Total number of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	Number of persons who received enhanced punishment under Section 23 of Act III of 1911.	Remarks.
		Code of Criminal Procedure.	Criminal Tribes Act.			Other Cognizable offences.			
			Section 21.	Section 22 (1)	Section 22 (2).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagirani ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	10	.....	Sukkur.
Hurs ...	20	...	...	21	10	...	51	7	Nawabshah.
Do. ...	3	5	...	3	5	...	16	...	Thar Parkar.
Bhands ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	Do,
Jokhia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kiria ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	Nawabshah District.
Khushks ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Mangwana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	31	5	...	24	37	2	99	7	

No. 2677, dated 12th July 1922.

From—The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer;

To—The Inspector General of Police.

Returned with compliments.

Comment is not called for on several questions raised in this i subjects of consideration by Government. This applies to numbers (2) and (3) of the four main questions enumerated in paragraph 8. The present orders of Government on the revision of the register are provisional and designed to give a trial to different systems. The addition and removal of names without consultation with the Superintendents of Police by District Magistrates would be contrary to the letter of the Act (sections 6 and 7), but scope should be given to District Magistrates to decide the channel through which a regular individual review should be secured and there is great advantage in interesting the magistracy in the administration of the Act. Improvement in the efficiency of hazari could probably best be secured by giving some extra remuneration to patils who have considerable duties under the Act.

In paragraph 12 a great increase of settlements and restrictive settlements is asked for. At present there is only one half built restrictive settlement, at Bijapur. It is not yet known whether Government can spare the funds this year to make even this escape-proof. Rapid extension is therefore financially impossible. I do not think it is necessary. At present orders have been obtained for only 32 men out of a total adult male population of 3,550 in settlements to be sent to this settlement. The corner stone of success in settlements must be reliance on other than physical force for restraint. The object of a special settlement is the preservation of others from contamination and the imposition of a degree of restraint impossible in ordinary settlements upon men who have repeatedly failed in ordinary settlements but who are still on their trial to a certain extent. If they were considered irreclaimable, they would be better in jail. On considerations of economy, the *per capita* cost in special settlements will not be much less than that in jails, and to this the capital cost of construction is to be added. This higher cost can only be justified on considerations of the moral effect of the system on individuals and if these are to be paramount, the scope of such settlements is very small. The money available for an extension of ordinary settlements must for a long time be far less than the expansion which is admittedly desirable. The problem can partly be attacked along the line of a fuller use of existing provision and existing settlements There are many criminal tribesmen in settlements who are now thoroughly law-abiding but from whom it would be both harsh and dangerous to withdraw the help to which they have grown accustomed. Industry will, it is hoped, gradually take over the responsibility which Government has hitherto shouldered in these cases, and efforts are being made to secure this. There remains the question of the most economical method of extension of settlements. Experience shows that the cheapest settlements are those placed where there is a brisk competitive demand for labour. The ideal site would be one where industry suddenly outstripped the local labour market. In these circumstances industry would be willing to assume a great share of the cost, perhaps the whole. Such a site as Ambarnath seems to offer great potentialities. And for the present all that can be done is to attack the problem piecemeal, if the main reliance is placed on settlements.

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STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1921

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	2	2	...	4	...	2
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	1	3	...	4	...	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	10	44	...	54	...	19
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps .	1	1	...	2	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	...	...	2	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	2	14	...	16	...	3
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	23	...	25	...	6
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	57	188	...	245	2	15
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	186	646	3	829	33	356
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	24	...	29	...	6
		Total ...	268	945	3	1,210	35	409
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	216	574	5	785	5	103
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	12	58	...	70	3	12
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	84	188	...	272	1	30
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	33	113	1	145	17	46
15	377	Unnatural offence	9	47	...	56	8	13
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	23	127	...	150	4	30
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	22	173	...	195	1	50
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	254	1,264	...	1,518	9	603
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	21	58	...	79	2	27
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	199	1,008	1	1,206	27	392
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	84	247	1	330	14	117
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	8	...	12	1	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	76	321	3	394	17	131
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	41	137	...	178	2	70
		Total ...	1,078	4,323	11	5,390	111	1,620

A—PART I.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.					
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
...	1	1	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	23	2	1	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	...	7	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	9	2	...	11	8	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	140	13	35	188	42	27	230	1	1	5	1	...	...
195	109	100	31	243	292	49	535	...	5	59	63	...	...
2	18	1	2	21	8	2	29	...	...	...	1	...	...
255	308	119	77	507	353	82	860	1	6	64	66	...	...
253	185	83	146	419	...	...	419	3	7	6	2	17	4
26	19	6	4	29	...	...	29	...	...	4	1	1	...
65	134	20	22	176	...	...	176	...	...	5	6	18	2
32	34	10	5	50	4	...	54	...	1	2	4	...	...
9	12	5	7	24	...	...	24	1	1	...	...	..	...
25	33	4	50	87	3	1	90	1	3	2	3	...	...
13	119	5	6	130	22	15	152	1	...	1	...	....	...
248	259	331	65	655	176	41	831	2	1	422	63	...	...
17	14	4	14	32	11	...	43	...	1	2	2	...	...
208	178	324	69	572	221	37	793	1	7	391	35	...	...
66	73	25	30	129	80	5	209	...	5	10	2	...	...
5	3	...	1	4	28	4	32	...	...	1	1	...	...
65	149	17	14	183	124	43	307	1	...	5	22	...	...
26	49	21	9	79	8	1	87	...	1	16	3	...	...
1,058	1,261	855	442	2,569	677	147	3,246	10	27	867	144	36	6

STATEMENT A—PART I—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1921*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	178	568	3	743	21	58
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	181	818	11	988	97	223
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	189	698	49	838	12	178
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	39	304	7	336	6	137
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,697	10,412	741	11,368	335	771
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	6	7	...	13	...	2
		Total ...	2,290	12,807	811	14,286	471	1,369
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	61	395	15	440	23	194
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	20	174	1	193	4	66
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	80	570	16	634	27	261
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	656	3,578	267	3,967	143	619
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,835	14,126	1,306	14,655	422	2,131
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	194	775	11	958	27	260
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	380	1,225	5	1,600	31	301
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	134	462	4	592	10	124
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	89	643	41	691	25	262
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	12	319	27	304	2	20
		Total ...	3,300	21,128	1,661	22,767	660	3,717
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V)	7,016	39,773	2,502	44,287	1,304	7,582
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	4	14	1	17	1	7
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	30	318	34	314	1	68
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	171	3,296	2	3,465	7	206
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	53	616	...	669	...	16
		Total ..	258	4,244	37	4,465	9	297
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,274*	44,017	2,539	48,752	1,313	7,679

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1920 :—
Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1920—6,770 cases.

Northern Division	...	+ 98 cases of previous year again taken up this year.
Central Division	...	+ 92 cases of previous year again taken up this year.
Southern Division	..	+ 54 undetected cases of previous year detected this year.
Sind	..	+ 253 cases—difference not explained.
Railways	..	+ 7 cases of previous year again taken up this year.
Total	...	+ 504 cases.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.					
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escap Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
214	120	30	298	451	6	...	457	...	2	4	7	2	...
205	184	26	248	469	36	6	505	...	5	4	21	..	..
131	48	17	451	565	64	8	629	...	1	2	5	...	..
54	79	17	43	146	60	19	206	...	...	1	5	...	...
1,705	1,813	291	6,428	9,273	140	50	9,413	4	21	19	43	...	...
8	3	...	...	3	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,317	2,247	381	7,468	10,907	308	85	11,215	4	29	30	81	2	...
69	45	94	14	168	285	38	453	...	1	104	20	...	...
19	40	53	11	105	30	6	135	..	...	78	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	..	...	1	...	...	...
88	85	147	25	273	318	44	591	...	1	183	20	...	...
597	1,071	238	1,273	2,849	76	33	2,925	4	22	5	6	...	...
1,350	4,548	333	5,293	11,480	699	351	12,179	6	72	11	68	...	...
221	237	28	179	455	574	132	1,029	1	5	6	6	...	...
240	813	133	70	1,021	101	45	1,122	1	11	15	6	...	...
127	232	30	65	331	243	33	574	...	4	7	2	...	...
96	138	144	26	349	1,141	178	1,490	...	...	166	26	...	...
8	13	1	259	300	5	1	305	...	1	...	...	...	...
3,139	7,052	907	7,165	16,785	2,839	773	19,624	12	115	210	114	..	...
6,857	10,953	2,409	15,177	31,041	4,495	1,131	35,536	27	178	1,354	425	38	6
2	3	...	4	8	13	2	21	...	...	1	1	...	...
60	111	26	41	212	203	163	415	...	7	20	1	...	...
243	2,746	112	140	3,000	2,347	1,870	5,347	5	6	46	7	...	...
85	535	31	...	566	423	373	989	1	1	8	...	...	...
390	3,395	169	185	3,786	2,986	2,408	6,772	6	14	75	9	...	..
7,247	14,348	2,578	15,362	34,827	7,481	3,539	42,308	33	192	1,429	434	38	6

Notes.—(1) Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4)—Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement A Part I for the sake of convenience.

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1921

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	3 ...	10 ...	.. ...	... ...	13 ...	3 ...	10 ...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	30	50	2	...	67	32	35
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	1	5	...	...	6	1	5
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	2	17	2	1	13	8	5
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	30	1	...	20	10	10
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	63	245	...	2	263	182	81
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	937	2,681	49	...	2,421	639	1,782
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	26	...	...	25	21	4
		Total ...	1,043	3,065	54	3	2,830	898	1,932
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	369	999	39	1	763	362	401
12	307	Attempts at murder...	12	68	2	...	56	37	19
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	222	377	4	...	425	226	199
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	47	105	4	...	116	37	79
15	377	Unnatural offence	9	39	4	...	32	14	18
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	14	53	4	...	54	37	17
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	16	149	4	1	146	117	29
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	485	2,104	31	...	1,926	517	1,409
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	12	26	4	...	23	17	6
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	329	1,557	44	4	1,468	335	1,128
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	133	373	22	...	341	128	213
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	7	20	2	...	15	3	12
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	116	468	9	...	494	273	221
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	40	120	7	...	123	59	64
		Total ...	1,811	6,458	180	6	5,977	2,162	3,815
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	600	1,520	135	6	1,110	551	559
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	125	680	32	4	571	294	277
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	73	184	7	1	174	58	116
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	29	311	14	13	238	149	89

A—PART II.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.						
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatic, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
...	...	3	...	3	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...		.....	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2	.....	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
..	1	1	...	1	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	11	3	8	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	40	32	29	3	1	...	2	20	...	...	...
33	869	2,126	311	1,676	7	1	271	463	...	...	...
...	3	16	2	14	.....	...	1	.....	...	...	...
53	936	2,190	349	1,705	8	1	276	484	..	...	...
39	543	...	...	...	15	3	4	14	1	39	4
3	22	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...
8	151	...	...	...	2	...	17	42	...	34	5
2	31	6	...	6	.....	...	1	18	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	7	4	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
...	10	25	14	11	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
16	574	454	95	344	6	...	52	993	...	...	...
...	11	26	...	26	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
20	310	535	57	452	2	...	63	759	1	...	...
16	132	317	19	248	2	7	2	43	...	...	...
...	10	65	6	55	.....	...	...	8	...	...	...
2	65	255	61	184	3	...	13	17	...	....	...
1	22	24	...	23	2	...	6	19	...	...	...
107	1,899	1,711	253	1,352	38	10	159	1,916	2	74	9
25	846	44	...	44	14	...	9	35	7	10	...
24	181	127	14	102	2	3	12	9	...	...	...
3	66	224	6	179	... ..	...	9	10	...	...	...
1	61	102	25	68	1	...	13	1	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—PART II—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1920*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	727	4,774	102	3	4,395	2,933	1,462
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	82	163	22	...	86	56	30
		Total ...	1,636	7,682	312	27	6,574	4,041	2,533
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	75	591	15	10	549	97	452
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	18	185	8	4	169	53	116
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	93	777	23	14	719	150	569
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	396	2,419	52	5	2,352	1,540	812
		Theft { ordinary	892	8,795	152	2	8,600	3,555	2,045
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	118	493	12	1	426	265	161
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	384	1,688	38	...	1,764	1,192	572
37	419, 420	Cheating	134	466	26	2	461	308	153
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	144	733	5	4	738	228	510
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	10	96	...	...	105	69	36
		Total ...	2,078	14,690	285	14	14,446	10,157	4,289
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	6,661	32,622	854	64	30,546	17,408	13,138
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	4	...	1	6	5	1
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	19	224	10	...	196	140	56
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	225	3,916	46	...	3,782	3,325	457
43	... ..	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act 1911 (III of 1911)	58	698	...	...	642	597	45
		Total ...	306	4,842	56	1	4,626	4,067	559
		GRAND TOTAL ..	*6,967	37,464	910	65	35,172	21,475	13,697

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(2) Persons entered against serial No. 43 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under section 4 (*f*) o the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II, for the sake of convenience.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1920:—

Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1920 — 6,845 persons..

Northern Division	... ...	+11 persons erroneously omitted last year have been shown this year.
Sind	... ...	+112 persons—difference not explained.
Railways	... ...	— 1 person difference not explained.
Total	...	+122 persons.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.						
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatic, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
73	922	285	82	210	21	...	58	70	...	...	...
1	127	..	...	...	5	...	5	2	...	...	...
127	2,203	782	127	583	43	3	106	127	7	10	...
11	86	778	66	701	1	...	5	297	...	...	...
...	19	102	10	89	1	...	2	90	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	7	... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
11	105	887	76	797	2	...	7	388	...	...	...
96	366	136	46	64	11	5	24	8	...	...	...
88	865	1,278	491	735	18	4	46	37	...	...	...
22	162	803	163	567	1	...	9	5	...	...	...
38	226	143	62	77	8	3	33	15	...	...	...
10	102	330	45	265	1	1	7	23	...	...	..
1	116	3,097	338	2,702	.....	...	14	297	...	...	...
...	1	7	2	5	... ..	...	...	.....	...	...	...
255	1,838	5,794	1,147	4,415	39	13	133	385	...	...	...
553	6,981	11,364	1,952	8,862	130	27	681	3,300	9	84	9
...	1	33	2	31	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	37	335	257	77	.....	...	...	10	...	...	...
2	298	2,994	2,272	693	8	1	6	45	...	...	...
...	110	484	409	73	3	1	...	7	...	...	...
2	446	3,846	2,940	874	11	2	6	62	...	...	...
555	7,427	15,210	4,892	9,736	141	29	687	3,362	9	84	9

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1921 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120B (1) and 120B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	39	415	454	35	23	120	229	45	...	...	...	1 transferred. 1 dormant.
5	16 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	11	39	50	4	3	15	20	6	...	...	1	2 committed to Sessions.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	75	363	438	16	29	129	209	55	...	...	1	
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	7	29	36	7	2	11	9	7	...	...	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	18	83	101	1	2	19	77	2	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	7	8	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	31	359	390	7	17	100	257	8	...	...	1	1 transferred.
		Total ...	182	1,299	1,481	70	76	395	812	123	...	...	4	2 transferred, 1 dormant.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												2 Committed to Sessions.
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ..	...	4	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	6	6	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	11	84	95	22	2	47	14	8	...	...	...	2 transferred.
		Total ...	11	84	95	22	2	47	14	8	...	...	...	2 transferred.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	12	452	464	175	206	99	44	10	...	...	...	
15	352, 355 358.	Criminal force	31	870	901	122	407	239	86	47	1	...	...	
16	33	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	531	11,593	12,124	1,322	6,503	2,863	940	477	4	1	8	19 transferred.
		Total ...	574	12,919	13,493	1,549	7,116	3,291	1,074	534	5	1	8	19 transferred.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	20	231	251	72	30	101	24	22	...	...	...	2 transferred.
19	403 o 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	26	305	331	47	41	126	84	33	...	...	...	
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	101	2,525	2,626	283	1,377	531	285	145	2	...	1	4 transferred.
		Total ...	147	3,061	3,208	402	1,448	758	393	201	2	...	1	6 transferred.

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1921 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—concluded.

Serial Number	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion ...	1	7	8	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	13	13	1	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	217	1,586	1,803	320	762	404	114	200	3	...	1	3 transferred.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	27	178	205	41	56	65	24	19	...	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	176	3,990	4,166	677	1,969	1,015	335	159	...	1	...	11 transferred.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	6	215	221	4	44	43	123	7	...	...	...	
27	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	40	379	419	6	20	128	238	27	...	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	1	14	15	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	7	139	146	9	27	48	40	22	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	18	323	341	58	95	106	68	11	...	...	...	3 transferred.
		Total ...	493	6,845	7,338	1,116	2,987	1,817	954	447	3	1	1	17 transferred.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,972	39,293	42,265	448	5,983	3,472	29,845	2,447	2	...	2	26 transferred. 44 dormant.
		Total ...	2,972	39,293	42,265	448	5,983	3,472	29,845	2,447	2	...	2	26 transferred. 44 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*4,379	63,507	67,886	3,607	17,613	9,694	33,092	3,761	12	2	16	72 transferred. 45 dormant 2 Committed to Sessions.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1920 and column 4 of the same statement for 1921 :—

4,376 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1920.

Central Division ... + 3 cases ... { + 4 Cases erroneously omitted last year have been included this year. — 1 Case erroneously shown last year has been omitted this year. + 3

4,379 cases.

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1921 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State ...	...	3	1	.....	4	...	...	4	100·00	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	43	575	17	2	633	42	189	320	54·05	61	20	...	...	1 transferred.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	25	69	...	.....	94	7	27	30	43·47	18	11	...	...	1 Committed to Sessions
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	110	410	22	8	534	20	180	236	54·63	77	17	...	...	3 transferred. 1 Committed to Sessions.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	22	53	...	5	70	2	32	24	45·38	9	3	...	...	
8	364 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	16	84	11	1	110	...	19	84	88·42	3	4	...	...	
9	182 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	8	...	.....	9	...	2	7	87·49	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	120	1,219	114	4	1,449	19	500	871	65·34	35	20	...	...	4 transferred.
		Total ...	337	2,421	165	20	2,903	90	949	1,576	60·94	203	75	...	...	8 transferred. 2 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	...	3	2	.....	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	4	...	.....	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	7	2	.....	9	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	24	207	1	.....	232	28	147	33	15·86	20	...	...	...	4 transferred.
		Total ...	24	207	1	.....	232	28	147	33	15·86	20	...	...	...	4 transferred.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	18	753	2	12	791	195	286	57	7·26	20	233	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	74	1,783	2	67	1,862	181	570	155	8·35	113	843	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	5	...	.....	5	...	1	4	80·00	...	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,425	26,816	8	223	28,026	2,799	9,555	1,662	6·19	1,309	12,649	...	...	52 transferred.
		Total ...	1,517	29,457	12	302	30,684	3,175	10,412	1,878	6·37	1,442	13,725	...	...	52 transferred.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	56	323	...	36	343	69	177	44	13·62	23	29	...	...	1 Committed to Sessions.
19	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	39	425	3	5	462	32	243	99	23·13	43	45	...	...	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	365	6,104	...	32	6,437	554	1,961	657	10·75	403	2,854	...	3	8 transferred.
		Total ...	460	6,852	3	73	7,242	655	2,381	800	11·67	469	2,928	...	3	8 transferred. 1 committed to Sessions.

STATEMENT B—PART II—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1921 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)	
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
21	298	Offences against religion ...	1	26	...	.....	27	...	4	...	...	3	20	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	30	...	1	29	...	...	1	3·33	...	28	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	724	4,429	...	82	5,071	609	1,516	293	6·61	471	2,047	...	...	45 committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	75	426	...	3	498	73	178	41	9·02	104	102	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	513	7,962	6	71	8,410	755	2,902	564	7·07	306	3,846	...	...	25 transferred. 12 committed to Sessions.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	8	305	14	.....	327	16	105	157	49·21	13	36	...	...	
27	294*a*	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	159	886	51	50	1,046	3	420	527	56·24	44	52	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	5	58	...	.....	63	...	13	50	85·20	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	37	483	...	.....	520	30	208	95	19·66	143	44	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	17	310	7	2	332	53	125	71	22·39	12	68	...	...	3 transferred.
		Total ...	1,539	14,916	78	209	16,324	1,599	5,501	1,799	11·90	1,057	6,243	...	...	28 transferred. 57 committed to Sessions.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,611	44,380	315	322	47,984	709	5,270	33,229	74·34	3,103	5,643	1	...	29 transferred. 1 committed to Sessions.
		Total ...	3,611	44,380	315	322	47,984	709	5,270	33,229	74·34	3,103	5,643	1	...	29 transferred. 1 committed to Sessions.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*7,488	68,240	576	928	105,378	6,256	24,668	39,315	39·78	6,335	28,614	1	3	129 transferred. 61 committed to Sessions.

*Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for the year 1920 and column 4 of this statement :—

7,581 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1920.

Northern Division — 28 persons erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.

Central Division — 65 persons ... { −73 persons shown in excess last year have been omitted this year. / + 8 " erroneously omitted last year have been included this year. / −65

Southern Division — 1 person wrongly shown as pending last year has been omitted this year.

Sind — 1 person—difference not explained.

Railways + 2 persons—difference not explained.

Total ... — 93 persons.

7,488 "

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1921.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
A.—Cognizable.						
1 Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,575	2,726	41·46	11,75,726	1,98,054	27·28
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	822	...	.....	1,00,001	...
Theft (*c*) Other thefts ...	12,957	6,699	51·70	13,95,736	5,22,059	44·52
2 Robbery (*a*) Dacoity. ...	312	144	46·15	1,77,958	14,804	14·08
Robbery (*b*) Other robbery .	365	159	43·56	81,737	43,889	30·96
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	334	142	42·81	73,045	19,676	42·39
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	82	30	36·58	8,677	1,776	32·04
Total ...	20,625	10,722	51·98	29,12,879	9,00,259	36·67
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	2	10	34·48	4,800	4,372	45·50
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	98	34	36·56	11,175	2,425	44·91
Total ...	122	44	36·06	15,975	6,797	59·65

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magistrates cognizable cases:—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 94,144	Rs. 49,830	52·92

(2) Rs. 35,781 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 59,863 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1921 in 1,137 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year (1921), Rs. 2,65,549.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1921 in 4,366 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year, Rs. 12,18,342.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1921 in 2,348 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year Rs. 2,22,316.

(Signed) J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	2	5	35	2	285	...	5	1,081	..	25	1,442
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	13	...	118	...	...	411	...	...	547
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	3	3	29	...	211	...	4	657	...	20	928
	4. Panch Mahâls	...	1	...	1	4	20	...	161	...	5	547	...	8	747
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	16	...	181	...	...	607		...	809
	6. Thána	...	1	1	1	5	26	...	236	...	...	536	..	...	806
	7. Bombay Suburban Dist.	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	70	...	...	169	...	...	249
	Total ...	...	7	2	9	24	146	3	1,262	...	14	4,008	...	53	5,528
Central Division.	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	2	5	33	1	232	...	...	625	...	...	899 *
	9. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	5	33	...	267	...	...	695	...	2	1,005
	10. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	4	24	...	211	...	...	590	..	5	836
	11. Násik	...	1	1	1	6	40	1	270	...	...	810	..	...	§ 1,130
	112. Poona	...	1	1	2	6	42	12	254	...	...	1,362	...	...	1,680
	3. Sátára	...	1	1	1	5	34	...	164	...	...	857	...	...	1,063
	14. Sholápur	...	1	1	1	4	28	...	150	...	...	548	...	...	733
	Total ...	...	7	5	9	35	234	14	1,548	...	...	5,487	...	7	7,346
Southern Division.	15. Belgaum	...	1	...	2	5	31	1	209	...	...	581	...	...	830
	16. Bijápur	...	1	...	...	4	25	...	197	...	...	568	...	...	795
	17. Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	5	38	...	161	...	...	852	...	...	1,059
	18. Kánara	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	168	...	...	460	...	...	652
	19. Kolába	...	1	...	...	3	18	...	148	...	...	379	...	...	549
	20 Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	176	...	...	487	...	...	691
	Total ...	...	6	1	5	24	153	1	1,059	...	...	3,327	...	...	4,576
Sind.	21. Riverain	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	7	3	5	41	6	7	75
	22. Karáchi	...	1	2	2	8	33	9	184	15	57	1,195	...	162	1,668
	23. Hyderabad	...	1	...	1	4	25	...	151	...	34	725	...	131	1,072
	24. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	6	33	...	141	...	34	746	...	87	1,049
	25. Lárkána	...	1	1	1	5	27	...	109	...	46	569	...	104	863
	26. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	73	...	61	256	...	296	714
	72. Upper Sind Frontier ..	...	1	...	1	3	15*	...	65	...	38	245	...	167	535
	28. Nawábsháh	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	62	...	29	234	...	114	462
	Total ...	...	7	3	9	33	178	9	792	18	304	4,011	6	1,068	6,438
Railways.	29. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways	...	1	...	1	5	24	9	159	...	...	479	...	...	678
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway...	...	1	...	...	5	18	4	154	...	...	306	...	...	488
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	12	3	59	...	...	271	...	...	349
	Total ...	...	3	...	1	13	54	16	372	...	...	1,056	...	...	1,515
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	35. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	...	11	38	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	74
	36. Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department ...	1	1	...	2	5	12	...	16	...	...	22	...	...	59
	37. Principal, Police Training School, Násik ...	...	1	4	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc. ...	1	4	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Total ...	6	8	18	6	21	55	...	39	...	...	22	...	...	175
	Grand Total ...	6†	38†	29†	39†	150	820	43	5,072	18	318	17,911	6	1,128	25,578
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	24
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	19	...	...	91	...	...	119
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	42	...	...	49
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	...	13
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	47	...	12	73
	Rys. in the Presy. proper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	60	...	...	68
	Administrative Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	49	...	...	251	...	12	322

Notes:—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* One of these officers is a Veterinary officer.

† The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 112, which represents the strength of 105 permanent and 7 temporary Gazetted Officers and includes 4 officers serving in the City of Bombay; 5 in Agencies; 1 at Aden and 13 vacancies. The increase in the total strength as compared with the figure shown in the Armament Return is due to the creation of two additional appointments for the Sind, Criminal Investigation Department and the difference in the vacancies as shown above and in the Armament Return is due to the erection of 2 extra appointments against 2 vacancies in Assistant Superintendent of Police's grade for Sind; vacancies were 13 and not 15 as shown in the Armament Return.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1921.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, col. 7—col. 10 of Statt. A, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26¶	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	3,824	890,911	270,775	24	19	2·67	662·57	1,585	1·08
...	...	...	1,468	307,745	63,738	9	14	2·68	562·60	502	·94
...	...	...	1,596	710,982	112,244	19	13	1·72	766·14	1,509	1·44
...	...	...	2,402	374,860	54,567	14	26	3.20	606·23	800	1·10
...	...	...	1,651	674,351	154,641	11	25	2·04	833 56	828	1·05
...	...	...	3,434	759,916	62,347	24	36	4·26	942·82	1,165	1·48
...	...	...	142	152,840	64,225			1·79	597·03	729	2·88
...	...	...	14,517	3,871,605	782,537	101	133	2·62	699·22	7,118	1·28
...	...	...	6,613	731,552	68,341	23	24	6·93	766·80	1,164	1·29
...	...	...	4,551	1,075,837	168,854	25	33	4·53	1071·55	1,751	1·74
...	...	...	5,439	641,847	80,141	18	33	6·49	732·69	1,046	1·25
...	...	...	5,940	832,576	130,272	32	26	5·09	714·4	2,791	2·47
...	...	...	5,349	1,009,033	225,295	27	28	3·1	600·	3,185	1·89
...	...	...	4,988	1,026,259	92,461	28	16	4·69	965·44	1,904	1·79
...	...	...	4,541	742,010	119,581	18	14	6·19	1,012·29	1,302	1·77
...	...	...	37,421	6,059,114	884,945	171	174	5·28	837·59	1,143	1·78
...	...	...	4,649	952,996	91,130	21	23	5·40	1,109	1,023	1·23
...	...	...	5,690	796,876	109,564	21	18	6·66	933	1,038	1·30
...	...	...	4,604	1,036,924	180,257	21	25	4·34	979·15	1,491	1·40
...	...	...	3,945	401,727	36,377	14	22	6·05	614·61	385	·59
...	...	...	2,131	562,942	...	12	16	3·87	1,023	616	1·12
...	...	...	3,998	1,154,244	...	16	20	5·81	1,680·12	370	·53
...	...	...	25,017	4,905,709	...	105	124	5·36	1,051	4,923	1·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	134	1·76
...	...	...	11,971	542,065	...	19	68	7·18	324.98	2,143	1·28
...	...	...	4,418	573,450	...	16	28	4·12	534·93	2,329	2·17
...	...	...	5,585	510,292	...	21	33	5·32	486·45	1,613	1·54
...	...	...	5,053	597,960	...	19	54	5·86	692·89	1,869	2·17
...	...	...	13,637	396,331	...	21	38	19·10	55·09	931	1·30
...	...	...	2,644	240,619	...	9	35	4·94	449·76	730	1·36
...	...	...	3,867	418,660	...	13	27	8·37	906·19	1,366	2·96
...	...	...	47,175	3,279,377	...	121	298	...	...	11,115	1·72
...	...	...	1,685·75	...	...	13	19	2·41	...	2,543	3·75
...	...	...	1,235	...	...	10	16	2·53	...	1,692	3·46
...	...	...	923	...	...	11	12	2·64	...	971	2·78
...	...	...	3,843·75	...	...	34	47	...	...	5,206	3·43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†1,34,20,730	17,089	†1,34,37,819	A. in sq. miles 124,130 Ry. miles. 3,843·75	18,115,805	...	532	776	District ‖ 5·29 Railways 2·53	‖725	41,505	‖1·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† This figure is exclusive of Rs. 5,23,631 on account of the cost of Scriptory Staff. The cost is for the financial year 1921-22.

‖ The percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 15, — 3 Sub-Inspectors and 601 policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned cadre.

¶ The figures in this column are worked according to the instructions issued in Government Order, Judicial Department No. 5303, dated the 10th June 1920.

J. R. JACOB,

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other Offences. Officers.	Other Offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	42	1,396	41	1,305	56	364	12	...	8	2	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2. Broach	16	529	16	421	20	212	12	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Kaira	32	892	32	877	61	499	37	...	9	1	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	4. Panch Mahsál	24	721	24	696	67	*396	3	1	4	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	5. Surat	19	788	17	698	20	304	8	...	1	...	64	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Thána	40	1,011	37	952	36	389	35	...	4	...	77	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
	7. Bombay Suburban District								...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	173	5,337	167	4,949	260	2,164	107	1	26	4	367	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	12
Central Division.	8. Ahmednagar	39	857	36	878	27	405	7	...	2	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. East Khándesh	38	964	41	958	51	385	31	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	10. West Khándesh	28	806	25	748	46	363	25	...	5	3	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	11. Násik	47	1,080	46	942	82	393	7	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Poona	60	1,616	60	1,490	39	406	50	...	2	...	283	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	13. Sátára	39	1,021	39	970	40	420	12	...	3	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14. Sholápur	32	698	32	674	29	279	28	...	3	1	121	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	283	7,042	279	6,660	264	2,651	160	...	15	5	879	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Southern Division.	15. Belgaum	37	790	34	812	33	348	27	...	8	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	16. Bijápur	29	765	32	763	28	355	4	...	2	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17. Dhárwár	43	1,013	43	949	40	434	39	...	4	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	18. Kánara	22	628	19	626	23	362	3	1	3	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	19. Kolába	21	527	20	484	22	256	6	..	3	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20. Ratnágiri	23	663	22	647	22	285	4	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	178	4,386	170	4,281	168	2,040	82	1	20	6	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Sind.	21. Riverain	5	69	5	62	...	5	5	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	22. Karáchi	50	1,613	49	1,366	40	601	49	...	3	...	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
	23. Hyderabad	29	1,041	28	820	40	441	28	...	3	1	12	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
	24. Sukkur	39	1,008	37	876	40	461	35	...	6	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	25. Lárkána	32	828	32	816	40	427	32	...	9	...	83	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	9
	26. Thar and Párkar	26	686	26	637	338	269	25	...	4	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	27. Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	515	18	512	68	338	18	...	8	1	43	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
	28. Nawábshah	21	439	20	416	27	270	21	...	3	1	31	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2
	Total ...	220	6,199	215	5,505	583	2,812	213	...	38	5	304	...	11	...	1	...	3	2	33
Railways.	29. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	38	638	36	626	58	78	21	...	1	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	27	460	25	454	...	100	7	...	7	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Sind Railways	18	330	18	330	...	50	19	1	2	...	69	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	83	1,428	79	1,410	58	228	47	1	10	...	153	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Administrative Officers.	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	49	23	42	23	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind, Criminal Investigation Department ...	17	38	17	33	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36. Principal, Police Training School, Násik	8	...	8	...	...	110	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	76	61	68	56	...	110	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,013	24,453	978	22,861	1,333	†10,005	671	3	109	20	1,891	...	21	...	2	...	4	4	60
	Dangs ...	...	24	...	23	...	‡23	‡1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

* One smooth-bore is kept in the Inspector-General's office as sample.

† The figure is inclusive of 274 smooth-bores in the hands of temporary and additional police in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Poona and Sholapur districts and the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

‡ Twenty-three muskets and 1 revolver shown against the Dangs, when added to the grand total in columns 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the Armament Return.

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E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1921.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
2	413	41	856	270	314	208	176	316	11	87	8	90	...	12	48·33	0·13	0·88
1	486	16	250	32	31	79	43	119	4	6	...	2	...	4	47·71	0·58	0·91
...	454	32	506	113	123	160	76	192	13	43	18	52	3	8	30·80	0·08	0·88
4	226	24	317	66	156	86	72	209	7	19	3	36	...	6	69·44	0·67	0·83
...	219	17	137	18	73	72	99	255	25	10	1	7	1	20	35·82	0·10	2·87
7	285	28	407	74	94	146	138	42	6	31	4	35	12	12	39·18	1·54	1·67
...	...	9	176	39	62	38	6	12	...	18	...	5	1	4	77·01	0·47	1·75
14	2,083	167	2,649	612	853	789	610	1,145	66	214	34	227	17	66	41·60	0·51	1·33
2	518	37	580	...	150	282	165	134	11	2	2	4	...	8	22·74	0·55	0·89
...	450	38	615	33	6	290	219	125	30	13	...	3	...	12	22·89	0·29	0·12
...	181	25	441	26	68	129	112	230	12	8	3	2	...	9	21·61	2·97	1·20
...	100	47	664	83	166	128	99	248	13	37	...	54	...	5	37·43	0·10	0·69
...	528	57	602	154	309	192	165	606	14	40	2	4	...	25	26·89	7·84	1·61
..	360	39	700	10	160	247	232	167	3	11	3	8	...	6	32·01	0·09	0·59
...	475	32	460	7	51	245	136	88	9	12	3	12	...	5	13·31	0·25	0·70
2	2,612	275	4,062	313	1,070	1,522	1,118	1,598	92	123	13	87	...	70	25·26	1·72	0·82
1	330	36	554	3	74	276	216	91	3	4	8	...	...	6	50·34	0·14	0·71
...	449	29	597	18	75	290	165	74	6	3	2	1	...	10	31·43	1·30	1·38
...	477	42	671	30	144	237	224	176	5	9	4	3	...	11	100	0·28	1·16
2	233	18	390	2	51	214	133	60	9	5	4	7	...	6	257·45	0·70	0·93
..	143	21	313	29	40	71	73	141	3	11	3	4	...	3	152	0·41	0·59
...	266	22	539	...	11	143	132	209	3	5	...	16	...	7	96·12	1·76	1·04
3	1,898	168	3,064	92	404	1,321	933	751	29	37	21	31	...	43	128·62	1·56	0·96
...	32	5	16	14	0	8	10	8	...	4	2	4	...	2	8·05	0·03	2·98
...	830	44	431	146	196	462	118	299	5	65	3	23	2	24	33·99	0·10	1·70
...	390	28	310	92	142	208	81	157	5	44	3	18	7	11	39·98	0·11	1·3
...	279	36	304	75	201	150	127	171	1	28	6	4	3	5	25 52	0·07	0·55
1	347	30	348	109	137	185	73	157	3	32	9	23	1	13	15·45	0·18	1·53
...	189	24	249	97	102	129	71	113	3	26	4	17	2	15	30·47	0·08	2·26
2	171	18	155	69	67	181	83	30	8	15	8	35	1	2	38·68	0·11	0·38
1	206	20	215	50	52	130	48	64	2	24	3	29	...	6	8·49	0·10	1·38
4	2,444	205	2,028	652	906	1,393	611	999	27	238	38	153	16	78	...	...	...
...	779	38	561	11	32	185	178	112	3	9	1	1	...	8	86·29	1·56	1·35
...	286	24	398	39	134	53	75	38	3	15	7	9	...	9	78·07	1·02	1·87
1	184	18	147	34	77	93	31	36	..	18	3	36	1	1	35·34	0·09	0·29
1	1,249	80	1,106	84	243	331	284	188	6	42	11	46	1	18	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33	45	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8·7	0·13	1·7
...	13	17	9	2	8	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	46	71	30	2	8	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	10,332	966	12,939	1,745	3,484	5,260	3,556	4,682	220	654	117	544	34	276	...	...	1·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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